# NYĀYĀSAŖ

Acharya Bhasarvajna with the Nyayasarapadapanchika of

आचार्यभासर्वज्ञप्रणीतौ न्यायसारः कारमीरिकम्र्यसुज्जासुदेवविरवितया न्यायसारपदपश्चिकया समेत

Vasudeva of Kashmir

Critically Edited

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#### PREFACE.

No apology I deem is necessary for this edition of the Ny Byastri with the very valuable commentary of Väsudoo I Käshmir which is among the earliest of the numerous commentaries on the book. In preparing this edition I have collated the following MSS all from the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute —

- I 写 No 39I of 1875-76 which contains the commentary herein printed
- າ Νο 800 of 1887 1891
- 3 4 No 59 of 1873 1874

Besides these I have occasionally consulted Ms No 7 (of 1834 1887) which contains the text interposed with the commentary called Nayakalandin of Mahādevashraina. The already printed editions of the text on by Mr N P Vaulya and the other by the late Dr Satis Chandra Valva blushara which proved of great use to me are marked and wrespectively.

To Dr. S. K. Belvalkar Superintendent M. Department of the atoresaid Institute I am indebted for his kindnes in lending me these Mss. I Also desert to express a more quertal debt to Prof. K. V. Abhyankar, M. V. of the Gujarith College for addice and criticism. My best thinks are due to Dr. N. G. Szallikar, I. M.S. of the Oriental Book Supplying Agen. i. for having undertaken the publication of this edition.

FERCUSSON COLLEGE }
9 July 1922

C. R DEVADUAR.

#### INTRODUCTION.

The Nyayasara is a brief compendium of the Nyaya in three chapters While generally agreeing with Gantama and his school his work shows considerable traces of Jain and Buddhist influence Thus in his treatment of the subject he sets aside the old division of sixteen categories which the Buddhist rejected and confines himself to the topics of the means of valid knowledge although many of the logical and dialectical categories of Gautama are enumerated and explained in conjunction with the question of inference. More striking is Ehasarvajna s rejection of comparison as a separate means of proof and he is at great pains to answer any objection on the ground of his divergence from the Sutrakara If the Sutrakara enumerates comparison side by side with perception inference and verbal testimon; it does not mean contends Bhasarvaina that the Sutrakara recognised comparison as an independent means of proof rather as in the case of example and the fallacies which are sensualely dealt with though already included in the Pramanas and the Nigrahasthanas respectively so in the present instance we have to read a deeper motive of the Sutrakara The follow ers of Buddha doubt the validity of word as a means of proof on the ground that verbal testimony is merely corrobora tory of the knowledg that a derived through perception and inference and so like memory is not infallible. Nor can it be maintain d that verbal testimons applies where perception and inference ful. For in the first place it is hard to concerne of an object which cannot be established by per ception and inference and secondly such an object can never

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One more point of interest in the work is its relutation of the atheism of the Buddhists who abandon the Vedantic conception of the Absolute or the sankha idea of spirit and accept only the fleeting series of mental impressions as a quasi reality. The soul is established by our author by inference. It is the substrate of effects like cognition pain and pleasure this substrate the sense cannot be for in that case we will not feel pleasure or pain when the sense-organ becomes multilated but this is contrary to experience Nor again can the body be regarded as the substrate for the body ever changes so that what we experienced as young men will not be remember ed by us as old men, but we know that impressions endure though the senses fail us though the body fails us Similarly of the doctrine of the Buddhas of a fleeting series of mental states a previous mental state is different from a succeed ing one so that the experience we had in the previous tate cannot endure in the succeeding one but this is contraven ed by our experience. If it be said that spite of the difference between the two states it is possible to retain impressions of the one in the other related as they are to each other as cause and effect we answer that this cannot be for even though we admit the possibility of the qualities of the cause enduring in the effect such a presumption is barred in the case of the Buddhas since their theory is that an effect arises when the cause is completely destroyed. And hence by elimina tion we have to accept the existence of the soul

The Soul is of two kinds the absolute which is one all powerful eternal not subject to the limitations of our trans sent existence. Maheshwar the all wase, and the individual soul. Further our author states that through the grace of this omnicient creator the worshipper obtains as a reward of his devotion release in the form of eternal pleasurable come.

ciousness To Bhāvarvajna the Vaisheshika idea of a state of release without happiness like that of a stone or the Vedāntic one that each who seems a separate whole should fuse all the skirts of self again and remege in the absolute was 'faith as vague as all unsweet

From these premises, it is inferred that our author must have flourished at a time when Jain and Buddhist influence was strong and accordingly Dr. Satis Chandra Vidyābhusana places him in the early years of the 10th century. He has pointed out that one of the earliest commentary on the work—the Nyāyabhusin is quoted by the Buddhist sage Ratina kirth, preceptor of Rathabiri Sānti who lived about 983 AD and he is placed after Dharmakiri the Buddhist logican (650 AD) whose controversy about the fallacy of non erroneous contradition (विज्ञासिम्बारि) seems to have been referred to in the Nyāyasāra. He shows a marked Shaiva influence and so it is further premised of him that he was a native of Kāshmir where Shaivabelief was always strong

Vāsudeo, the commentator was the son of Surya and a native of Kāshmir Nothing is known about his personality. The verve and the strong controvertial anims that he displays in the commentary points to a period when Buddhist and Jain logic excited the liveliest interest, and this is rendered more plausible if we can place hum immediately after the author, and we have evidence to do so. In the colophon to his work he refers to the Nyāyabhūsana and says that the present commentary is designed for those who are unable to follow the bigger commentary, the Nyāyabhūsana, and in the body of the commentary, while explaining the Nigrahasthāna of the commentary.

other minor varieties such as Prätijnavisheshahām which are explained by him in his Nyāja-Blushana. If, therefore, we han believe him to be the author of the Nyāya-Bhushana arom which jayasunhasuri freely quotes, we shall have to place him in the middle of the tenth century: e immediately after Bhäsarvajna, if we accept the early years of the roth conjury as his probable date

C R DEVADHAR.

#### विपयानुक्रमणिक १ प्रत्यक्षपरिच्छेदः १ मगलाचरणम्. २ प्रमाणलञ्चणम्. ३ प्रत्यधलणम्. ४ अयोगिप्रत्यक्षम्. ५ योगित्रत्यक्षम्. २ अनुमानपरिच्छेदेः १६–६५ 3 \$ अनुमानलश्णम्. १९ मातिश ₹• रेतः २५ हेत्यामासाः ₹4 रदाहरणम् ٩ę उदाहरणाभाषा ₹\$ ٧. निगमनम ¥ŧ कथा

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#### भासर्वप्रणीतन्यायसारः, यासदेवकृतपदपंचिकया समेतः॥

ॐ देवदेवमभिवंदा शाश्वतं । योगितृत्दहृदयैकमन्दिरम् ॥ वासुदेवविदुषा विरच्यते । त्यायसारपदपविका परम् ॥

समस्ततत्त्वार्थविद स्वभावतः ॥

तत्र तावधिक्वीर्षितव्यन्यस्य निष्यत्यूह्यरिपूर्णायाभिमतदेवताप्रणतिपुरःसर श्रोतृजनमनःसमाधानार्थे सप्रयोजनमभिषये प्रतिजानीते । प्रणस्य राम्भं जगतः पति परम् ।

दिश्चिप्रयोचाय मयाभियास्यते ।
प्रमाणतस्देदतदन्यञ्दरणम् ॥

य मुख भयवसमादिति धामुः तम् । कम् । विशिष्ट जगतस्वैलोस्थरपति त्यामिनम् । देवेन्द्रादीनामपि जगतत्विलमस्तीति तद्व्यवच्छेदायाह्
पर्यामित । उत्तरहम्मिल्याः । अनन्यप्रेप्यमिति याजत् । इन्ह्रादयः पुनरीक्षयेभ्यत्वेन
न्यप इति भावः। परतः ब्रह्मादीनामप्यस्तीति तद्व्यवच्छेदायाह्
पर्यामित् । प्रमाणीपत्र सक्त तत्व । वेन विशिष्टा अर्थास्तत्वार्थाः ।
बस्तताञ्च ते तत्वार्याञ्चिति कमस्ततत्वार्याद्वान्त्रीति तेम्यो विशेष दर्यपति
स्वमाज्ञ हति सर्वदेवव्येः । योगनम्य योगान्यास्याद्यसम्बादितत्
न्वमाज्ञ हति सर्वदेवव्येः । योगनस्तु योगान्यास्याद्यसम्बादितत्
न्वमाज्ञ हति सर्वदेवव्येः । योगनस्तु योगान्यास्याद्यसम्बादितत्
नवमानव्यादेव समस्ततत्वार्याद्वाद्द इति नय्वाभाविकवर्वेश हति मावः ।
तमित्यभूतं प्रमम्य प्रकर्णम् माजिपुरस्य नव्यान्त्राम् प्रमणं च तद्वद्दाञ्च स्वयः ।
दयः तदन्ये च प्रमेषात्यः प्रमाणतदेदत्वत्ये, तेपं त्रस्यणितसेतस्यावत्वे।
वर्षः। स्य सर्वदेनामिष्यास्यते क्ययिप्यते । किमपे शिद्यम्वयाचे

विवाधिता न पुनः स्तनधयाः । तेषा प्रवोधाय तत्त्वशानोत्पादनायेति शास्त्र-

स्यासः प्रयोजनप्रयनम् । तत्राबालानामापे शितुरान्दाभिधान सुधूपयोपपदः शितुवरसक्षेद्रः व्युत्पादनीय इति ज्ञापनार्थम् ।

ॐ प्रमेयादिपरिशानस्य प्रमाणाधीनत्वात् प्रथमोद्दिष्टस्य प्रमाणस्य त्यामान्यरुष्ठणमादः।

#### सम्यग्नुभवसाधन प्रमाणम् ॥

सम्पर् बाहाबनुभवश्चेति सम्यगनुभवस्तस्य साधन वरणम् । प्रमीयते वेन उद्धमणाभिति प्रमितिकरणभूतस्य प्रमाणस्य श्वधाः मिधानमतो ताव्याति । अन्यगा प्रमिति प्रमाणमिति परभूतस्य शानस्य स्वयानुभवाधनात्याभावादस्याति स्थात् । अत्र च सम्यव्यानुभवत् च स्वयानुभवाधनात्याभावादस्याति स्थात् । अवाप्यमानाध्यवधायामस्य सम्यवस्य । सरणाविरक्षणभामस्यकस्य पुनरतुभवस्यम् । विदेषणस्याति प्रमाणावरणार्थस्यात सम्यागस्यस्य विदेषणस्य स्वयंवस्य इत्याति ।

## सम्यन्प्रहण सञ्चायविपर्ययापोहार्यम् ॥

सद्यविषयेवयोरपोहः प्रमाणफलारतुभवाद्व्यावर्तनम्। सद्यविषये यान्या वापोहो व्यवस्थेद प्रमाणफलस्य । स एवार्य प्रयोजन यस् सत्तयोजः । यदा तु सहायविषयेवयोरलपोहस्तदा सत्वायन न मवतीत्वर्यः ।

अशातस्वरूपयो सञ्जयविपर्यययोखादो शातु न शक्यत इति तद्वगमा तळ्कणमाह ।

#### तज्ञानवधारणज्ञान सञ्च ॥

तत्र तयोर्मप्ये, अन्वधारण च तद् ज्ञान चेति विष्रष्ट । न चावधा णाभाववाचकत्वादनवधारणदाब्दस्य कय ज्ञानगदेन सामानाधिकरव्यक्ति चाच्यम्, तस्य निधयत्वनातिरहितव्याचित्राचकत्वात् । तस्यायान्तरभेदानाह

स च समानधर्माऽनेकधर्मविप्रतिपत्त्युपळ्ळ्यनुपळ्ळिथ्नारः भेदात् पचषा भिद्यते ॥

समानयर्गानेकधर्मवित्रतिषरंयुपलब्ध्यनुपलब्धयश्च ता कारणानि तेषा भेदात् । अन्नासाधारणकारणमूताना समानधर्मादीना भेदात्सद्ययस्य भेर ऽमिहित । न पुन कारणमानभेदात् । अनेककारणज्ञन्यस्यापि यदस्येकव्य दर्शनात् । एव च समानभर्मादसाधारणकारणाद्विरोपाग्रहादितरकारणसहि ताजायमान स्वराधीऽनेकधर्मादिकारणजनितस्वरोयेन्यो भियत इति योज्यम । एयम्बत्तरापि । तेषा स्वराता स्वरूपमाह ।

तद्यथा समानधर्मात् विमय स्थाणुः स्यात् पुरुषो वेति ।

रागुपुरुपये। समान साधारणो धर्म ऊर्थलम् । तस्मात्स । तथोर्थलसूर्भव्यवहारकारण सामान्यमयववरचनाविशेयो वा । इति राव्द प्रकारार्थे । एत्यकृत्तर स्वाय उत्तयत इत्यर्थे । एवसुत्तरवाक्येष्यपीति शब्दो स्वाप्टेय ।

#### द्वितीयसदायमाह ।

अनेकधर्मादाकाशाविशेषगुणत्वात्किमय शब्दो नित्य स्याद नित्यो बेति ॥

समानासमानजातीयमंगेक्तिहाभीध्म । अनेकरमाद्श्यावर्शको धर्मोऽने कथर्म इति माप्यमपदशेषी समाद , असाधारणप्रमं इति माव । नत् साणुलादिपुरुष्तादिपिरदोग्पनिरोपै सह समानप्रसंपीश्वस्य पूर्वपुर कमाणुलादिपुरुष्तादिपिरदोग्पनिरोपै सह समानपर्यस्थाद्वर्षाद्वर्षादिपिरोपिरोपे विदायमध्येष्ट समाद प्रवास्य प्रदेश क्षाय प्रवास्य प्रदेश स्वास्य प्रदेश सामाद्वर्षादे सहाद्वर्षाद्वर्षादि सुत्त्र म् । असाधारणाद्य धर्मो विद्यदे स्वास्य क्षाय स्वास्य प्रवास क्षाय क्षाय स्वास्य स्वास्य क्षाय क्षाय स्वास्य स्वास्य क्षाय स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य क्षाय स्वास्य स्वास्य क्षाय स्वास्य । स्वास्य स्वास्य । स्वास्य स्वास्य । स्वास्य स्वास्य । स्वास्य त्वस्य स्वास्य स्वास्य त्वस्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य त्वस्य स्वास्य त्वस्य स्वास्य त्वस्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य त्वस्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य त्वस्य स्वास्य स्वास्य त्वस्य स्वास्य त्वस्य स्वास्य त्वस्य स्वास्य स्वास्य त्वस्य स्वास्य त्वस्य स्वास्य त्वस्य स्वास्य त्वस्य स्वास्य त्वस्य स्वास्य त्वस्य स्वास्य स्वा

विरुद्धार्थद्रपप्रतिपादकवचनद्रयी विपतिपत्ति । विरुद्धार्थाविनाभूतधर्मद्रयः सनेक्षमे इति नानरारत्यन्तभेदोऽरतीति ।

धनेकथर्मे इति नामपारत्यन्तमेदीऽरतीति । इदानी विप्रतिपत्तिगनित सध्य दशैयितुकामो विप्रतिपतिस्वरूप वायदाह।

 विप्रतिवक्तेरके भीतिकानीद्रियाण्याहु , अन्ये त्वभीतिकानाति ॥
 एकरुपवा विप्रतिपत्ते सकासान्तिमिद्रियाणि भौतिकान्याहोस्विद्यो तिकानीति । काबोऽय मण्यस्यस्य विद्येपमनानास्य व्ययते इति क्षेप ।
 वत्यंपवमी स्वयी दर्शयति ।

उपलब्दे , रि सदुदकमुण्डम्यतः उतासदिति । अनुपलब्दे विभविद्यमानः पिद्याचो नोपलम्यते किं वा विद्यमान इति ॥

विधित्यसेन शानपुरस्थि । उपरूज्यसायोऽनुपर्वाच । त मात्र केवरमुद्रश्चित्यपुरर्वाभ्यां स्वयस्य येनातिम्रस्य स्थात् वितृ विधे साग्रहणारिषह्वारियद्विदाऽदो नातिमस्य । यद्यप्यत्ये स्मानप्यास्त्रित मदस्त्यापि प्रयोजनयास्त्रकारेण प्रयामिदित इति तदनुस्रारिण स्मरहृश्चा प्रयान इति । प्रयाजन व परवद्याविदेष । तथाहि राष्ट्रे व एवार्यमिति स्वामितोष्यन्त्रस्यास्त्रमध्यपदिश्वापुरस्यस्यक् केविद्याविद्या । तद युक्तम् । विद्याप्रस्थापमध्यपदिश्वापुरस्यस्यक्तव्यक्तिस्याप्त्रस्य च स्थाय वृद्यम् । प्रयोज्ञान न प्रदीपादियिव । अनुस्यत्यम् प्रमुलानम्बर्गत्वस्य दाविद्याय्यापुरस्यमानन्यात् । गर्णयकारणायिति ।

सम्याग्रहणेन चेत्तवार्यावर्षययारपोहस्तवूहानव्यवसाययो केन पदेनापोह

इत्याद्यस्याह् ।

अनवचारणत्वाविशेषादृहानव्यवसाययोर्न सशायादर्थान्तरमाव ॥ अतिक्षरा मकलमेणन्योगह ।

आनश्चया मकत्वमवानवाराह ।

तद्यथा। बाह्यालीप्रदेशेऽनेने पुरुपेण भवितव्यमित्यृह । विस-ज्ञकोऽय वृक्ष इति ह्यन यवसाय ॥

१ ग , इ, च Read प्रदेशपानेन !

प्रावेणानेन पुरुषेण भवितव्यमिस्तानेश्चयरूप ऊहः । न पुनः पुरुष एवेति निभयरूपः। अनय्ययसायो हि का संशास्त्रास्त्री किसरक इत्यनिश्चयासकः प्रवोपपवत इति, तरमादनयोः संश्चतानकःवासम्यग्रहणैनेव व्यवच्छेद इत्यर्थः। ममाल संश्चोऽस्तीलयोवपुरुषहृदयसाधितया संवेदानान्स्य निराक्तरण परिपामहत्त्रमेन प्रकाशादि।

सप्रपत्त संशयमभिधाय विपर्ययस्य लक्षणमाह-

# मिथ्याऽध्यवसायो विपर्ययः ॥

अध्यवसायः सभीचीनोऽप्यस्तीति तद्व्यवच्छेदाय भिष्याग्रहणम् । मिष्यात्यं चातार्सम्सादिति ज्ञानरूपत्यम् । तत्सदायेऽप्यस्तीति वीन्नरासायाप्य-वसायग्रहणम् । उदाहरणमाह ।

# तद्यथा । द्वौ चन्द्राविति । सुप्तस्य गर्नादिदर्शनं चेति ॥

ममाणलक्षणान्तर्गतानुभवप्रहणव्यावर्त्यमाह । स्मरणग्रहणव्यवच्छेदार्थमनुभवग्रहणम् ॥

१ इ., reads गजदर्शनम्।

२ ग., इ., च. शानव्य॰

् सम्यः

सम्पन्धायन प्रमाणमित्युचे, स्वागेदेरशातकप्रसापि साथन यागाविष प्रमाण स्वात् । तथापि सम्पर्शानस्वात् प्रमाणमिति विदेऽस्वापिकस्या नुभवायन्दरोपादान स्मरणस्वापि व्यवच्छेदार्श्वीग्रवर्थ । स्मरणीवरुद्धण हि शानमन्त्रम्य । अस्य साधनग्रहणारोक्षमक्र ।

प्रमातृप्रमेयव्यवच्छेदार्थं फलाझेद्ज्ञापनार्थं च साधनप्रहणम्॥

सन्यगतुमयः प्रमाणमिञ्जले, करुगतुस्वातुमवस्य प्रमाणस्यप्रधाः । सयापि सय्यगतुमवहेत्रस्यित सिद्धे, सायनमिति गुरूरुणः प्रमातृप्रमेव व्यवच्छेदार्थम् (साय्यते येन वस्तायनमिति करणस्युत्वतिरह विवशिवस्यात्, कर्मकृतिस्रकारस्य नियारेती स्रमातातः ।

साधनप्रहणव्यवच्छेयत्वेन प्रस्ततयो प्रमातृप्रमेयवीर्यहरूण तत्तवीर्रक्षण-भूताया प्रमावा लक्षणाभिषानद्वरेणाह ।

सन्यगंनुपत्र भमा । अमाश्रय प्रमाता । प्रमाविषय प्रमेयमिति ॥ तत्र प्रमावा आश्रय प्रमोतच्ची ध्रमवाचित्रारम् । प्रमावा विषयः आव्ययम प्रमेव प्रतिभावमानोऽर्थ । देवि यान्त् । इतिग्रन्द प्रमाणवामा न्यश्यवपरिवमाविष्यक ॥ तद्वेदसाइ ।

## तत्रिविधम् ॥

तिमो विधा अकारा यस्य तित्रविधम् । प्रकारत्रयमादः ।

प्रत्यक्षमनुमानमागम इति ॥

इतिशब्द प्रकारार्यं, अनेन प्रकारेण त्रिविषम् । अन्यचातु सत विषत्वादिकारिष समबत्येव।तपाहि निर्विकस्पकादिकस्पक्रमेदेन गोग्योगि प्रस्यअभेदेन वा द्विविच प्रत्यक्षम् । कार्यकारणानुमयात्मकभेदेन त्रिविचमनु मानम् । इष्टाइप्विपयत्येन द्विविच आगम इति सत्त प्रकारा ।

१ च क. add प्रमाणम्।

#### इतरप्रमाणमूळ्लेन ज्येष्टत्वाद्यथमोदिष्टस्य प्रत्यक्षस्य सामान्यलक्षणमाह । तत्र सम्यगपरोक्षानुभवसाधनं प्रत्यक्षम् ॥

अत्रापि सन्यगतुमवसाधनशब्दानां व्यवच्छेयं पूर्ववत् । अपरो-सम्रष्टेण पुनरतुमानदिव्यंवच्छेदः । अपरोक्षल हि शानलावानतजातिः । अतुमानादिक तु परोक्षलजातिमतोऽनुमवस्य साधनमतोऽस्य निरासः । भैदमाहः।

# तद्द्रिविधं । योगिप्रत्यक्षमयोगिप्रत्यक्षं चेति ॥

चकारो निर्विकल्पकसविकल्पकमेदेनापि द्वैविष्य वश्यमाणं समुचि-नोति । विशिष्टालेन प्रथममुद्दिष्टस्यापि योगिप्रत्यक्षस्यासादादिप्रत्यक्षदृष्टान्तवलेन बेदात्वादादौ तदेव लक्षयति ।

तत्रायोगिप्रत्यक्षं प्रकाशदेशकालधर्मायनुप्रहादिदियार्थसंवंध-विशेषेणं स्थलार्थग्राहकम् ॥

१ ग. reads विशेषणस्थला०

### मासर्वज्ञप्रणीतन्यायसारः

तद्यथा । चक्षुःस्पर्शनसंयोगाद्घटादिद्वव्यज्ञानम् ॥

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चधुपा स्पर्शनेन च संयोगाद् घटादिद्रव्यशानस्त्ववत इति शेषः सम्बन्धान्तरात् प्रत्यक्षशानं दर्शयति ।

संयुक्तसम्वायात्ताभ्या घेटत्वसंख्यापरिमाणादिज्ञानम् ॥

ताम्या चलुः पर्यामान्यां संयुक्तं द्रव्ये समयायः संयुक्तसमयाय स्वस्मात् स्युक्तसमनायात् । आदिश्यस्य प्रत्येक्तमीमक्षयात् यद्ववक्तयः प्रियंतीलादीति, संस्थापरिमाणप्रथनत्वस्योगीवभागपरवापस्ववनमाणि, द्री द्रियमादाणि एक्तते । इत्तवस्य प्रत्यक्तम्, प्रत्यक्षाभिकत्वे वात्तं संयोगायस्य वायिकारणावात्, संयोगवत् । क्रमत्य वा प्रत्यक्तम्, प्रत्यशाक्षितस्योगासम् वायिकारणावित्यात्, संयोगव्यत् । म वाश्र्यासिद्र प्रथमम् । जातिस्परः कर्मत्यस्य वरितम्युपगमेऽप्रुक्षाधिकस्यान्युरमामात् नाश्रयादीनमुदाहरणम् एतस्मादेव सम्योदिकेकीन्द्रयस्यादेवः शानान्यातः ।

पक्षुपेव रूपज्ञानम् । स्पर्शनेनैव स्पर्शज्ञानम् । घाणेनैव गन्ध ज्ञानम् । रसन्देनैव रसज्ञानम् । मनसेव मुखादिज्ञानमिति ॥

मर्वत्र मयुन्न सम्बागाहिरयनुवर्तते ! चशुपैवेत्यास्यवेवकारे! बाह्येन्द्रि यान्तरिनिरेपार्थः । स्त्रारिज्ञानेतु ममसीऽपि हेतुत्याम्मतनैवेद्यप्रैयकारी वार् द्वियाणा प्रतिपेधपरः । न पुननदृष्टादेः । इतिदायसः स्युक्तसम्यायपरिसमाती

अधुना सवधातराज्ज्ञानात्पीतमाह ।

एतेषु संख्यादिप्याधितानां सामान्यानां स्वाधवयाहकैरिद्विये संयुक्तसम्वेतसमनायाद्ग्रहणम् ॥

सप्यादिष्यत्यादिमध्येन घटादिष्यनिरासः । सामान्ये सामान्याः रामावात् । सामान्यानामिति सन्दमस्यात्यर्शसाणसादीनाम् । स्वाः यमार्द्वरिद्धिदेविति सत्र सस्यात्यादिकसत्याना डाम्याः चक्षुप्रवर्दनाम

१ घ द् घटत्यादिस ०

ब्रहणम् । रूपादीना त्वेत्रैकाद्रियेण । सत्तारामान्यस्य तु पश्चि द्रयद्याक्षेप्यविशेषेण अहणात् सर्वेद्रियेर्प्रहणम् । इन्द्रियेण सयुक्ते द्रव्ये समयेता ये सस्यादयस्तेषु समयाय सामान्याना तस्मात् ॥ पुन सययद्रयात् ञ्ञानो,पत्तिं दर्शयदि ।

श्रोत्रसमवायाच्छंब्दग्रहेण, तदाश्रितसामान्यज्ञांन समवेतसम-वायात ।

शब्दो गुण । सामान्यवत्वारपर्शवत्त्वे सति बाह्यैकेंद्रियप्राह्यतातु, कर्मन्यति रिक्तवे सति सामान्यवस्य सति सामान्यवतामनाधारत्याद्वा, रूपादिवदिधि गुणत्ये सिद्धे, गुणत्वाद्याश्रयवन्ते सति, य आश्रय स पारिशेष्यादाकाश । तथाहि शब्द स्पर्शवता गुणो न भवति। घाणरसनचक्षुरुविगद्रियैरप्राह्यत्वे सति अस्मदादिमत्यक्षत्वात्सुखादिवदिति। शब्द आत्ममनसोर्गुणो न भवति, अरमदादिवाह्मेद्रियप्रत्यक्षत्वाद्रूपादिवत् । भूतात्ममनोऽतिरिक्विदकालसङ्ग वेऽपि शब्दो दिकालगुणो न भवति, विशेषगुणत्वाद्, रूपादिवत् । अत पारिशेष्याचा शब्दाश्रय स आकाश । स एव च श्रोतम् । तथाहि शब्दो गुणत्याया तरजात्या समानजातीयगुणवर्तेद्रियेण रहाते, बाह्येद्रियमाहाविशेष गुणत्याद्रपादिवत् । श्रोत्र या स्वमाह्यविशेषगुणेनात्यन्तसजातीयगुणवद् , बाह्ये द्रियत्वा चक्षुरादिवत् । अतः श्रोतस्याकाशा मकत्या चदगुणस्य शब्दस्य तेन सह समवाय स्त्रन्य , इति रिथतम् । न चाकाशात्मकश्रीत्रसयुक्त एवाका शान्तरे समवाया छन्दस्य ग्रहणमिति युत्तम् । ततो भेदे प्रमाणाभावात् । एय तीनादिभेदभिन्नास्त शब्दास्तीनादिभेदभिन्नाभिषाताश्चन्यव्यितरेका नुविधायित्वानाश्रयमेदसाधका । अमेदे तु विवादाध्यासिता शब्दा श्रूय माणशब्देनैकाश्रया , शब्दत्वाच्छ्यमाणशब्दासमवायिकारणशब्दवत् । अस मवायिकारणशब्द स्वकार्येणैकाश्रय , अरपश्रीद्रव्यगुणविशेषस्यासमवायि कारणत्वादात्मान्त करणसयोगवदित्यर्थ । तदाश्चितेति त शब्दमाश्चितानि

१ ड. reads भवणेनैव शहरानम् । after श्रोत्रसमवायात् । २ च reads ग्रहणम् ।

तदाधितानि सामान्यानि सत्त्वराज्दलवर्णस्यादीनि तेषां शानम्। पदसन् बन्याज्ज्ञानोत्पत्तिमारः। एतत्पञ्जविधसंबन्धसंबद्धैविज्ञेषणाविज्ञेष्यमावाद् देद्याभावः

एतत्पञ्चविधसंबन्धसंबद्धविद्यपणावशुष्यमीबाद् हेश्याभावः समकाययोधीहणम् ॥

एते च ते पद्माचिया एतल्यावियाः । एतलमावियाः से स्वत्याक्षे तलम्रावियवस्त्याः, स्वीतः स्वुक्तस्यायाः स्वुक्तस्यवितस्यायाः स्वात्यः स्वयेतस्याया द्वांत । एतेः स्वत्येः पत्निविः सम्प्ययेतेः स्वृत्वि पणिद्येत्यमात्रो नाम संक्यः । तस्मादन कर्माविक्षयेय एतेतस्य-योद्धस्य प्रवादस्यायात्रो नाम संक्यः । तस्मादन कर्माविक्षयेय एतेतस्य-योद्धस्य प्रवादम्यायं विधेयविद्यम्यमावस्य-विद्याः मित्रस्याध्यावित्यन द्विष्ठस्य स्वस्यायानुपपत्यः। तिस्त्ये किम्मावमिति चेत्, प्रस्पूर्यः मृतस्यित्याद्वस्य विदेशपाविद्यमानस्यन्यस्तित्यनः । विद्यस्यत्यस्यस्यस्य स्वीत्याद्वस्यस्य

यवत् । त्रद्दणस्वरूपमाद् । तद्यया, घटशुन्य मृतलम् । इह मृतले घटो नास्तीति ॥

इंदमिन्द्रियसयुक्ते भूतले विशेषणतया विशेष्यतया चामावस्य प्रदण दर्शितम्।

#### . एवं सर्वजीदाहरणीयम् ॥

हन्द्रिमसयुक्तस्रमवेतारी विदीरणविद्योपभावस्यभेनाभावस्य ग्रामसुदा-इरणीयमित्ययं । तयासमुद्धः कृष्णरूष, कृष्णरूषे मुक्तः तास्तीति सपुक्तसम्बेते कृष्णरूषे गुक्करमावस्य सानत् । अमिस ग्रह्मचासामयः मुक्तसामान्ये येदा नास्तीति सपुक्तसम्बेतसम्बेते ग्रह्मस्यामान्ये विदीरणविदीष्यभावेन भेदसमानावस्य ग्रामीमति । अकारः क्वारं

१ च Reads सरधसन्तिष

२ र adds तथाहि ततवः परसमनायवतः ततुपु परसमनाय इति. ३ इ. reads इत्येव सर्वोद्य उदाहरणीयम्.

न भवति, अकारे ककारत्वं नास्तीति अन्नसमयेताकारे विरोपण-विरोपमावसवन्धेन कत्याभावज्ञानम् । अभिन्नसत्वम्, अत्वे भेदो नास्ती-ति अन्निसमवेतसमवेतेऽत्वसामान्ये भेद्धमामानशानीमति । दरसस्य द्रष्ट् योग्यस्य यटादेरभावः। वृक्त तस्य प्रत्यक्षत्व न पुनः विशावसायायस्त्रेत्यर्थः । नन्वेव सत्यमाववस्तमवायेऽपि विशिधप्रत्यवदर्शनासम्बाधिभः सह संव-ग्यान्तर स्यात्, ततसस्यापि संबन्धिभः सह संवन्धान्तरमित्यनवस्यायसम इत्याशक्याह ।

समवायस्य तु क्वचिदेव ब्रह्णं, यथेह घटे रूपसमवायः रूप समवाया घट इति ।

कचिदेव द्यास्त्राभ्यासविपर्ययासितबुद्धौ समवायस्य विशेषणतया विशेष्यतया या विपयत्य न पुनरभाववङ्गीकिकबुद्धावपात्ययः । न च प्राक्तनहेतो रूपसमदायी घट इति विशिष्टप्रत्ययत्वेन व्यभिचारः। प्रत्यक्षात्मकविशिष्टप्रत्ययत्वस्य हेतुत्वेनोपादानात् । न चाय प्रत्यक्षरूपः पत्यय इति । कथ तर्हि समदायस्य प्रत्यक्षत्यमिति चेदः, अनुमितरूपानिर्विकस्प-विषयत्वात् । तथाहि शुक्तः पट इत्यादिप्रत्यक्षप्रत्ययो ज्ञायमानसंबन्धपूर्वेकः प्रत्यक्षविशिष्टप्रत्ययत्वात् दण्डीतिप्रत्ययतत् । अन्ये पुनरिम प्रन्थमन्यया योज यन्ति । समयायस्य तु क्विदेव संयुक्तं सयुक्तसमवेते समवेते च विशेषणविशेष्यभावेन ग्रहण न त्वभाववत्पञ्चविधसवन्धेष्वपीति, तदशुक्तम् । कचिद्रि समयायस्य विदीवणतया विदीव्यतया वा प्रत्यक्षत्वानम्युपगमात् । अन्युपगमे हि, समवायस्यापि संबन्धान्तरप्रसङ्गः । तन्चानिष्टम् । विशेषण-विशेष्यभावात् दृश्याऽभावसमवाययोग्रहणभिति प्रन्यस्तर्हि कथमिति चेहुप-चारान्द्रेदव्यवहारः । तथाहि, रूपरूपिणोविद्येषणविद्येष्यभृतयोविद्यिष्टपत्यय हेत्त्वात् तत्समवायेऽपि विशेषणविशेष्यभाव इत्युच्यते । स्वविषयालोचन-हेतुश्च स एवेति भेद उपचरितः । किमुक्त भवति । विशेषणविशेष्यभावसव-न्यत्वात्समयायोऽभि निर्धिकस्पत्वेन ग्रह्मत इति । न चेय ग्रह्मिविकस्पत्वेन गुद्धते तत्सविकस्पत्वेनापि ब्राह्ममिति स्पातिरस्ति, पथि गन्छतो गृह्यमाणतु-णादिभिर्ध्यभिचारात् । योगिप्रत्यक्ष लक्षयति ।

तत्र संज्ञादिसंबन्धोद्धेखेन ज्ञानीत्पत्तिनिभित्तं सविकल्पमनिति। भंजादीत्यादिशन्दाद्द्रव्यगुणकर्मसामान्याभाषाः स्वीकृताः। सरादीन

सवन्धः सज्ञासवन्धः, सस्योहेरपस्तद्विपय जान, तेन सहवारिणा 🕏 विशिष्टशानीत्वती निमित्त कारण यत्तत्वविकल्पक प्रमाणम् । आवृत्त्वा न्योऽप्यर्थः । समादिसवन्वस्योहोतः प्रतिमासविषयत्यम्, तेन सहिता ज्ञानी रपत्तिस्तरया निमित्त कारण यत्तरस्थिकरपद्मिति व्याख्ययम् । विशेषण ५०० दि, दण्हादेः पूर्वे ज्ञाने सति तत्सहकारिणेन्द्रियेण विशेषणविशेष्यविषयस्यैव स्य विशिष्टज्ञानस्योत्पत्तिः । अत एयाधिमान्धर्वत इति जानमनुमानफलम् व्याप्तिसमरणकोल प्रतीतेनाभिना विश्विष्टस्य पर्यतस्यानुमेयस्यात् । अन्यर निराधारस्यामेः कथमनुमेयस्यमिति । प्रमाणस्यातीन्द्रयस्यात्तरकसमुद्राहरति

# देवदत्तोऽयं दण्डीत्यादि ॥

अन देवदत्त इति सज्ञासकधोक्षीपी ज्ञान, दण्डीति द्रव सदम्बेलिंगि शानम् । आदिशन्देन शुद्धः पट इति गुणोलिहि गच्छति नर इति कर्मोक्षिपि, गौरश्च इति सामान्यसन्दोहिसि, घट हित ग्रहमित्यमाबोहोखि शान गृहाते । अन विशेषणिशोष्ययं र्वोद्येकेन्द्रियमाह्ययोख्य विशिष्टलान वाह्येन्द्रियम, यया दण्डी, गुङ्ग इत्यादि । भिन्नेन्द्रयमासयोस्त विशिष्टशान मानसमेव, यथा देवदस्रोऽः सर्गमञ्जूसमिस्यादि। अन्ये तु सर्वस्यापि सविकल्पकशानस्य सञ्चादिसयन्थीह खेनोत्पादमानलात्, सज्ञादेश विशेषणत्वेन विशिष्टप्रत्ययाळम्बनलास लेहिर चक्षरादीना व्यापारासमवानमानसो व्यापार इति मानसमेव सविकस्पन त्याचक्षते । सज्ञायाश्च विशेषणस्य स्यावर्तवत्वातः, यथैतेष पुरुपेषु दक्षि नमाह्रयेति दण्डेन पुरुषः पुरुषान्तराद्ध्यावतेते तथैतेषु पुरुषेषु देवदः माह्नवेति चलवानि ।

वस्डस्वेरूपमात्रावभासकं निर्विकरुपकम् ॥ मात्रप्रहणेन सञ्जादिसयन्थानेरासः । अवभासकमिति तद्विपयावभाग

१ ड. स्वभाव.

कारणीमत्वर्थ । अत्रापि प्रमाणस्यातीन्द्रियत्वात्तत्फलमेवाह । यथा प्रथमाक्षसन्त्रिपातञ ज्ञानम् । युक्तावस्थाया योगिज्ञानं

चेति।

प्रथमाक्षसबन्धवेलाया सञादिसबन्धरमरणाभाषात् तदनन्तरमुत्पद्यमान ज्ञान निर्विकल्पकमें गोच्यते । उत्पन्ने च तरिमन्सकेतमहणकाले साहचें य-णान्भतयो शब्दार्थयोर्मध्येऽन्यतरस्यार्थस्य दृष्टस्वात्तत्त्तस्कारोद्वोधेन सञ्चया रमरणस्योत्पादे च पश्चात्सविकल्पक हानमित्यम्युपगन्तव्य युत्तमेव । अत

एवहि निर्धिकरुपकमित्यभ्युपगन्तव्यम् । तदभावेहि सज्ञारमरणाभावे सविक-रपकाभावप्रसगात्, तदभावेन भानादेशानुत्थानमिति । युत्तावस्थाया च समाध्यवस्थाया योगिज्ञान निर्विकल्पक, तस्या दशाया पदार्थस्वरूपमालाय लोकनात् । इतिशब्द प्रत्यक्षलक्षणपरिसमाप्तिसूचक । इति काइमीरिकसर्यस्त्नवासदेवविराचिताया स्यायसारपदपचिकाया प्रत्य-अलक्षणपरिच्छेद समाप्त II

# द्वितीयः परिच्छेदः ।

ॐ श्रीगणेशायनम । ॐ सक्लप्रमाणज्येष्ठ प्रत्यक्ष स्थापित्वेदानीमनु भान प्रपञ्चपति ।

# सन्यगविनामावेन परोक्षानुभवसाधनमनुमानम् ॥

सम्पक् इति मिन्नपर साधनविष्यणम् । इहाविनामाविषयय स्मरणम् विनामात्र । उपचारात् । साधकतमाय नुवीया । अविनामाविष्यस्यरणे नाधाभारणकारणेन जनितस्य परीक्षानुभवस्य सस्यम्क्राधम् विराजनाविक् तस्यक्षेत्रमुमानामावर्षे । सम्यगित्राविकिण्याना प्रयोजन पूर्ववद् वास्त्रम् परीक्षप्रकृण प्रसद्धन्वरस्वीयाँ । सम्बिन्धित् पर्याप्त स्वाप्त प्रस्ति । तम्यविक्षप्त । तद्धन्यर्वर्थदार्थमविनामाविनितिप्तस् । प्राप्त स्वाप्त स्वप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वप्त स्वप्त स्वाप्त स्वप्त स्वाप्त स्वप्त स्वप्त स्वाप्त स्वप्त स्वाप्त स्वप्त स्वप्

#### स्वभावत साध्येन साधनस्य व्याप्तिरविनामाव ॥

प्रत्यक्षण प्रतियमाने निरावर्षे न शक्यत इति श्रेय । तथाहि बाल्य दयोऽपि धूम हृष्ट्रा बर्ष्ट्रि प्रतियम तदये प्रवर्तमाना दश्यन्ते । न वाम्यद्रशे नेना यस्य प्रतीतिदेदन विना धूमो नोतपरत दलेवविष्णाऽधिवामायदादमम्बद रंग सभावति । तथ्येन साम्यत्य व्यक्तिरित वादिद साध्यस्य बद्भुवाद्वयो पृक्तव वापनस्य च पूमादेन्यांयत्व यत्र यत्र प्रस्तवत्र वताग्रिरण्यमाने ग्र न विचद्रदृष्टो धूम दति सोऽविनामाव प्रत्ययं । तथाहि राष्ट्रीतस्यले साम्य पद्यसपक्षयीरन्यतरत्वादीना कव्यिता व्याप्तिररित । न नाक्षयिवनामाय इति तद्व्यवच्छेदार्थमाष्ट्रस्यमायत इति । अकव्यनयेत्यर्थः । पक्षसपद्ययोरन्यतर-तु त्वादीनां तु 'द्याव्दीमत्वत्वे न स्वामायिकी व्याप्तिरित । व्याप्तिसपाध्यप्याप्त-त्वात् । यथादि नित्यः राज्दः पक्षसपक्षयोरन्यतरत्वात्, आकारावदित प्रयो मरतद्वदिनित्यः राज्दः पक्षसपक्षयोरन्यतरत्वाद् प्रवयदित्यपि कमवस्येव । न च स्वामायिकाविनामायो धूमो धूम-प्रकारित तदमायमि काथयतीत सुक्तम्।

#### द्विष्ठ (१) भेदमाइ।

# स द्विविधः । अन्वयव्यतिरेकभेदात् ॥

अन्ये तु विना केनिबस्कस्यिविद्याची द्याविनामाव इत्यविनामावशस्याधे १९४२चे। व्यतिरेककप्रमेशीवनामाच मत्यन्ते । तदसुच म् । न हि स्तुल-तिरंत शब्दार्थं व्यवस्थान्यिति, अपि तु स्त्रीकिकप्रसिद्धिरिप । सा चावि नामायस्योगमेन्द्रस्वेऽप्यत्ति । स्युल्पित्तमानिभित्तस्ये तिष्ठत् शौगौर्ने स्याद् गच्छतिति गौरिति स्युल्पेः।

#### उभयरूपस्यास्य लक्षणमाइ ।

साध्यसामान्येन साधनसामान्यस्य व्यासिरन्तयः । साधनसामान्या-भावेन तु साध्यसामान्याभावस्य व्यासिर्व्यतिरेकः ।

साध्यमेयाविवधितावान्तरविद्योप सामान्य साध्यसमान्य ताणैत्वपाणैत्व माहानवादियदेपिवधाद्यस्याध्यमार्कामव्यक्षेत्रः। तेन कर्तृस्तृत साधनमेवाद्यि-यक्षितावातरविदेष सामान्य साधनभागान्य तत्य कर्ममृतस्य न्याप्तिः साह्य-वृत्त सोऽन्यपः। यो यो विद्यिष्टपूमः स स मृत् एय प्रदेशे बह्निमान् वो यो धूमवान्मृतदेशः स स बह्विमानिति न्यातिः सोऽन्यपः। यतेन

#### विशेषेऽनुगमाभावात्सामान्ये सिद्धसाघनात्

तद्रतोऽनुपपन्नत्वादनुमानक्या कुतः ॥

इति दूपण मत्तुकम्, अर्वातरिक्शेषेणान्वयाभिषानात् । सामान्ये सद्दश्राधनादित्यपि निरस्तम् । न हि यत्रकुषिदमिरस्तीति साम्येते । किं ार्हि यत्र पर्यतादौ धूमीपलिषस्तत्र मृष्ट्रमदेशे बह्निरिति प्रदेशस्यापि सामान्याकारेणाविनाभावप्रहणमुख्यशिवभेव । अथवा द्वयमतुमानाङ्गु पद्मचर्मता चेति । तत्र व्याप्त्याऽष्ठिसक्तिष्ठाद्धि पद्मचर्मतावराच निवतधर्मि स्वन्यख्यापिदोशितिद्धिरित्यरम् । तथा छाचनमेव सामान्य साधनसामान्य तस्यामावेन साध्यमेव सामान्य तस्यामाव साध्यसामान्याभावस्तस्य व्याप्ति साह्यवे यत्त व्यतिरेक । यत्र साध्यसम्बादेरमावस्तत्र साधनस्य पूमादेर व्यापाव इति य साध्यामावसाधनामावयोद्यांच्यव्यापकमाव स व्यविरेव

साधन छिद्गम् ॥

इति पर्यायतो लक्षणम् ।

तद्विविध । दृष्ट सामान्यतो दृष्ट च ॥

भेदिनरूपे च घट्ट स्यापेनार्धभेदन द्वीवणसूचने । कत दशदृष्टियम् सासाधनापि दृष्टमुच्यते । चाव्य च कवित्तृत्वदृष्टमध्यमुमीयते तथा दुःका दिख्यविद्वस्वित्रारिष्यानिष्ठेन्ते । कवित्तृत्वस्यदृष्टीऽप्यतृतीयमानो द्रहनादि इस्तानायि नाद दृष्ट कम्पलाबाद्वा दृष्ट इस्युच्यते । अतस्त्रादृपयमीय चाध्व-दृष्टीच । अपीमसस्यापि चाधनस्य लक्षणमाह् ।

तत्र प्रत्यक्षयोग्यार्थानुमापक दष्टम् । यथा धूमोऽझोरिति । म्वभाव विप्रकृष्टार्थानुमापक सामान्यतो दृष्टम् । यथा रूपादिज्ञान सङ्गादि ।

प्रत्यस्यमाणस्य योग्य प्रत्यश्रमोग्य । स नाश्वर्यध्य प्रत्यश्रमोग्यश्ये तस्यानुमायनमिति करणस्यापि कर्तृतीयचायस्य खुर्मस्य । प्रत्यस्योग्यन् य पूर्व राष्ट्रतास्यादिमिदेषु राज्यत्वेन या । स्यामान्य न सक्तरेण विद्या या प्रत्यास्य स्वाप्त्य । स्वाप्तान्य स्वाप्त्य । स्वाप्तान्य परमान्याद्य । वेतामनुमान्य निष्कृ साम् मान्यते ह्वामिद्यान्यते । स्वाप्तिवार्यक्रत्याप्त्य स्वाप्त्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्त्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्त्य स्वाप्त्य स्वाप्त्य स्वाप्त्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्त्य स्वाप्त

दिरयते तस्य प्रत्यक्षत्विमित । तथाहि फिया कारणपूर्विकेति सामान्यव्या-तिवलात् प्रवर्तमानत्वात्सामान्यतो दृष्टमित्युच्यते ।

तत्पुर्निर्द्धिविधम् । स्वार्थं परार्थं चेति । तत्न परोपदेशानपेक्षं स्वा-र्थम् । परोपदेशापेक्षं परार्थम् ॥

पर उपदिश्यते थेन पदसमूहेनासी परोपदेशः । तस्य स्वरूपमाह । परोपदेशस्तु पञ्चावयवं वाक्यम् ॥

तुशाच्या द्वावयवत्रवयवादि परपक्षितरासे । पदकदम्बात्मकस्वाद् वाक्यस्य तदवयवाः पञ्च कि पदान्येव । नेत्याह ।

प्रतिज्ञाहेतुदाहरणापनयनिगमनान्यवयवाः ॥

वाक्यात्मका अपि प्रतिज्ञादयो महावाक्यापेक्षयावयवाः । यथावयविनः पादादयः कायापेक्षयावयवा उच्यन्ते तद्वदिरपर्थः । आद्यावयवस्य रुक्षणमारः ।

तत्र प्रतिपिपाद्यिपया पक्षक्चनं प्रतिज्ञा । यथौऽनित्यः शब्द इति ॥

तक्ष तेष्वयवेषु मध्ये साध्ययमीविशिष्टो धर्मी पक्ष इति वश्यित तस्य पक्षस्य बचने हैंचावायवयदान्य यथाऽनित्य शब्द इति । वेषक वश्यवचन मतिशा मा मूर्दियोवदर्थोद्धक प्रतिषिचादयिवपेति वदम् । पर प्रति प्रमाणेन सित्ताविषययेष्ययेष । न च प्रतिता निर्सिका, तदमावे हैत्यादिवययापरि-ज्ञानात् । केवल्डेह्विमधायिमोऽप्रस्तुतामिधायित्वसङ्गात् ।

शक्तस्य सूचक हेतुवचोऽशक्तमपि स्ययम् ।

साध्याभिघानात्पक्षोक्तिः पारमर्थेण नाध्यलम् ॥

इति वदता बोंदेन स्वप्रवृत्तिः स्ववचनेन विडम्पिता । पश्चेक्तिः

१ ड. reads यथा शब्दोऽनित्यः । च. bas यथा नित्यः शब्द इति.

पारपर्यंत्र नाप्यलमित्यस्य यचनस्य प्रतिशारूमध्यात् । दितीयावयवस्य रुधणमाह ।

साधनत्वच्यापक छिङ्गवचन हेत् । यथा तीब्राविधर्मेषितत्वाविति॥ छिड्डवचन **इंतु**रित्युश्यमाने यो यो धूमवानित्यादिवचनास्मीप हे<u>त</u>स्व प्रसगरनतिवृत्तर्यं साधनत्वरूपापकमिति विदेशपणम् । धूमधत्त्वाद्धुमदत्त्वेन वा

संयुमो यस्माद्भवतीत्यादिवचनमेव हेतुरित्यर्थ । भेदमाह । स त्रिविध । अन्वयायतिरेवी केवडान्वयो केवडायतिरेवी चेति॥

वकार कारणानुमान कार्यानुमान अवार्यकारणानुमानमिति मूत्रोच त्रैकि पत्तूचने । अत्र लिङ्कस्यान्वयव्यतिरेक्यादिरूपेण त्रैनिस्यात्तद्वाचक **यन्द** 

रूपा हेतुराप तथोच उपचारत् । उपचारे च प्रयोजन लिहुस्य दृष्टले हेतु र्शि दृष्टो भवत्यदृष्टत्वे चादृष्ट्रत्विमात शापनम् । आद्य हेतु लक्षयति ।

तत्र पञ्चलपोऽन्वय यतिरेकी । रूपाणि तु प्रदेश्यन्ते । पक्षधर्मस्यं सपक्षे सत्व विपक्षाट न्यावृत्तिरवाधितविषयत्वमसत्प्रातिपक्षत्व चेति ॥

तु शब्दिश्रिक्य एव हेतुरिति मतस्य निरासे । अवस्थित प्रमाणाविरुद्धो विषय साध्याऽर्थी। बरशसावबाधितविषयस्तस्य भावस्तत्त्वम् । असन् प्रतिपश्च साध्य केन यस्यासावस प्रतिपशस्तस्य भावस्तावम् । पञ्च रूपाणि व्याच्छे । तत्र सा यधर्मविशिष्टो धर्मी पक्ष । तत्र व्याप्यवात्तित्व हेतोः

त्रन तेष विविधेष हेतुष पञ्चरपाणि यस्याची पञ्चरपौद्धितरित्यनाप्यपनार १

पश्चर्मत्त्वम ॥

तेन व्याप्यपक्षे वृत्तियस्यासी व्याप्यवृत्तिस्तस्य भावो व्याप्यवृत्तिस्व पश धर्मत्वप्रच्यते । न पून पधैकदेशकृतित्वभित्यर्थः ।

ग्ग घट drop प्रदर्यन्ते ।

z. omits this

३ ड drops धर्मा।

साध्यसमानधर्मा धर्मी सपक्षः । तत्र सर्वसिन्नेकदेशे वा हेर्तीकृतिः सपक्षे सत्त्वम् ॥

समानो धर्मो यस्याची समानधर्मो । धर्मादनिच् केवलात् (पा. ५। ४)१२४) इति बहुओही धर्मशब्दादनिच । साध्येन समानधर्मा साध्यस-मानधर्मित पश्चात्तस्कृषरः ।

साध्यव्यावृत्तधर्मा धर्मा विपक्षः । तत्र सर्वस्मिन् विपक्षे हेतोरनृ-।तार्विपक्षाद् व्यावति ॥

साध्याद् व्यावृत्तः साध्यव्याद्वतः। स एव धर्मो यस्यासी साध्यव्यावृत्तधर्मा साध्यद्वत्य इत्यर्थः । धर्मीति पदेन

तस्माद् वैधर्म्बद्दशन्ते नेष्टो धर्मी समाश्रयः ।

तदभावे च तन्नेति यचनादेव तद्रतिः ॥

इति बौद्रमत निरस्यति । न ६ धर्मिणमन्तरेण वचनमाहाद् व्यतिरेक-प्रतीतिर्मविद्यमहीति । भूमे सति बाह्नेरचश्यमसीति वचनमात्रादेवान्त्रयसिदौ साधम्बर्धरशन्तेऽपि चूर्धर्मिणो वैवर्ध्यप्रसमात् । यद्यपि हेतुरूपामिणानप्रस्तावा देव हेतोरिति लभ्की तथापि स्पष्टार्थ पुनर्गमणानम् ।

प्रमाणाऽविरोंपिनि प्रतिज्ञातेऽर्थे हेतीवृत्तिरबाधिताविययत्वम् ॥ प्रमाणेन प्रत्यक्षादिनाऽविरोधः प्रमाणाऽविरोधः च विद्यते यस्याची प्रमाणाविरोधी सिम्पत् प्रतिकाते नित्यत्वादिषमेके शन्दादी दृतिः । हेतो-रित्यधिकारात् प्रस्तावाच रून्यते ।

साध्यतद्विपरीतयोः साधनस्याऽत्रिरुपत्वमसत्प्रतिपदात्वम् ॥ साध्य शब्दातिषुत्वादि तदिपरीतं शब्दतिस्यत्वादि तयोरूमयोऽपि साध्य-भानयोः सतोः साधनस्य कार्यत्वादेपत्रिरुपत्व पश्चपर्मत्वसपक्षेत्रस्वविपस्राद्

१ क drops हेतोः।

२ क drops हेतोः।

व्यावृत्तिलक्षणस्पर्रहत्तत्वम् । किन्त्वेकस्मित् श्वाध्य एव त्रिरूपरविभित्ति भीव । अन्वय यतिरेकिणोऽवान्तरमेद सोदाहरणमाह ।

स द्विविध । सर्परीकदेशवृत्तिभेदात् ॥

सपक्षे सर्विसम्बेकदेशे वा या यृत्तिस्तस्या भेदात् । तृद्यभाऽनित्य बाट्य कार्यत्वाटिति सपक्षस्यापक ॥

नम्बन्तित्वस्व नाम बिनादिव्य विध्यत् साच्ये प्राथमायोऽपि सर्वय । न व तत्र कार्यतमित । अस कम्मम् एष्ट्रध्यापन्ने हेतु । त्री द्रीप् । विज्ञाधी स्ट्यातित्व उच्यते बिनायश्यामाव । न न प्राथमायस्यामायान्तरमति । मानीतार्देते प्राथमायि नष्ट इति व्यवहारीपश्चीमीयामाय्यो स्ट्रान्वस्थान ल्ळगो विराय इति । अस्य व्यक्तित्वस्य नाम बस्तुत्वे क्षति विश्वादित्वम् । अतिक्षसं साच्ये न प्राथमायस्य स्वयस्त्रमिति परिहर्गित । नृतु स्वर्धाप्त सर्वस्यानामार्वस्य स्वर्धानामार्वस्य स्वर्धानामार्वस्य स्वर्धानामार्वस्य स्वर्धानामार्वस्य स्वर्धानाम्यायस्य स्वर्धाना स्वर्धाना स्वर्धान स्वर्धाना स्वर्धान स्वर्यान स्वर्धान स्वर्धान स्वर्धान स्वर्धान स्वर्धान स्वर्धान स्वर्धान स्वर्य स

षमेतत् । अथवा संस्कारणसम्बादित्व सार्थत्व, तस प्रव्यक्ते नार्ध्वः । सामान्यवत्वे सति अस्मदादिवाख्येन्द्रियमाद्यात्वादिति सप्तैक्वे राषुति ॥

हन्द्रियाहात्वादिनिय धन्द इत्युक्ते मनोग्राह्मेणात्मना नित्तेत व्यभिचार इति तिमृहाचे वाह्यप्रहणम । तथापि परमाणूना योगिनाह्में द्विद्याहात्वासित् न वाह्यानित्यत्व तित्राक्षात्वासित् । वत्तावादान्ते व्यभिचारस्ति । वत्तावादानित्यत्व तित्राक्षात्वास्ति । वित्रमाहात्व तित्रित्यास्ति । वित्रमाहात्व नाम ग्रहणयोग्यत्व विवारित, तथ व्यव्यादानाहित । महा भागिताता त वृत्तेन अभिष्तम्यामायावाद्यत्व । पुनत्योग्यत्वाहृती न वय व्यव्यादानित्याहित । व्यव्यादानित्याहित ।

१ ग द च read सपश्चमिदात ।

पसन्यापक सपश्चवृत्तिरविद्यमानविपशः केवछान्वयी ॥

अवाधितविषयस्वे च असत्यातेषश्रत्वे च सत्तीति विशेषणमत्रोत्तरस्थणवान्ये चार्याहरूयत इति स्प्रदेणोक्तम् ।

स च पूर्ववद् द्विविध ॥

सपक्षव्यापकै सपक्षेकदेश द्वातिभेदाद् द्विविध इत्यर्थ । उभयोर-युदाहरण माह ।

तद्यया विवादारपदीभृतान्यदृष्टादानि वस्यावित्यत्यक्षाणि प्रमेय त्वात्करत्वांमध्यववत् । सेव प्रतिज्ञा मीमासवानामप्रत्यक्षत्याद्रसम्बस् खादिवैदिति ॥

अनायो हेतु सपक्ष-यापक । द्वितीयस्त्वसफ्रैकदेश्वीच । यटादावमा वात् । नत् भीमासकानामप्रत्यव्यत् नाम विशेषनिषस्य वेषाम्यनुश्चीवयय त्याम विशेषनिषस्य वेषाम्यनुश्चिवयत् वाम स्विष्णनिषस्य वेषाम्यनुश्चिवयः वामासक्वयत्यात्ति विशेषनिष्णायः विशेषना देतुस्तदा वाध्यिषणादिना व्यभिषा । तत्र मीमासकानाम प्रत्यक्षत्वसम्येऽपि कस्यचित् प्रत्यक्षत्वाभावादिति वेस्मैयम । भीमासकानाम प्रत्यक्षत्वसम्येऽपि कस्यचित् प्रत्यक्षत्वाभावादिति वेस्मैयम । भीमासकाना प्रत्यक्षत्वसम्येऽपि कस्यचित् प्रत्यक्षत्वभावादिति वेस्मियमा । स्वाप्तानिस्त्रमाणानाव्यक्षत्वसम्यः विश्ववित्यत्वत् । केष्रत्यन्यस्य प्रमाण व्यव्यविदिक्तियः । केष्रत्यन्यस्यविदिक्तियः । क्ष्यव्यविदिक्तियः । क्षयः विद्वाविद्वाविद्याः ।

पक्ष यापकोऽविद्यमानसपक्षो विपक्षाद्व्यावृत्त केवळव्यातिरेको ॥
तस्योदाहरणमाह ।

यथा सर्वदित्कर्तृक सबै कायै काटाचित्कत्वात् । यत् सर्ववित्कर्तृ-पूर्वक न भवति तत् काटाचित्कमपि न भवति । यथाकाशम् ॥

१ ग. घ ड reads करतलादिवत्।

२ घ ड add हाते सपक्षव्यापक ।

३ ग. ड. च. add सपक्षीकदेशहाति ।

४ ड adds स चाप्रसङ्गियी प्रसङ्गियी च, ७ ड drops this sentence

न चामसिद्धविशेषण पश्च इति दृषण, सर्वविदादिषदार्थांना मसिद्धल 🕕 पदार्थान्वरूपवाक्यार्थस्याप्रसिद्धत्वादप्रसिद्ध पश्च इति चेत् तर्हि पर्वी वद्विमानिति वाक्यार्यस्यानुमानासूर्वेमप्रसिद्धत्वादप्रसिद्धविदेरपणत्वेन पूमाउ मानस्याप्यप्रामाण्यप्रसग । नन्येय शदाविपाणपूर्वकृत्यमपि साध्ययमे स्यात्। सर्वे कार्ये शशाविपाणपूर्वक बादाचित्वस्वादिति तस्र । विपक्षे दाधक प्रमाणसहितस्य वेचलव्यतिरेविणः प्रमाणस्वास्युपममात् सर्वेवित्वर्तुपूर्वे कत्वाभावे हि कार्यत्वमेव न स्यात् । तथाहि वार्यवीदित्र्यात् कारणवैचित्र्य मनुमीयते । कारणाना च इष्टाना जलभूमियीजादीना कचिद्वैचिन्नेऽि कार्यस्य फलस्य वैचित्र्योपलस्भाद विचित्रमदृष्टकः कारण सिध्यतीरि सर्वस्यापि कार्यकपरवादप्रपूर्वकर्यं सिद्धम् । तच्चाद्यस्य वारणमचेतमस्यादे तनानधिष्ठित दण्डादिवस्वकार्ये न व्याप्रियते । न च तदजानद्वस्यदादिस्त त्प्रेरयतीति युक्तम् । अतोSदृष्टादिकारणाविषयाविशिष्टशानवानेव कर्ता भाविष्ठ मईतीति तर्कसहितभेवेद प्रमाणम । शहादिपाणपूर्वकत्वाभावे व विपक्षे : किंचिद्वाधकमरित । तमाहि श्रदाविषाण नाम यदि शूत्यमेव तदा स्थ कारण स्यात् । अधातुन्छ सङ्ग्लार्यनारणभूतादृशयाभित्र स प्रेरक याऽट्री कियते तदा संशमेदमात्र स्थादिति । केयरुव्यतिरेक्षिण उदाहणान्तरमाह ।

प्रसंगद्वारेण वा यथा नेदं निरात्मक जीवच्छरीरमप्राणादिमस्व-

प्रभगाङ्गोष्ठादिबदिति ॥

प्रस्तावाच्य एव द्वारमुणय प्रस्ताद्वार तेन प्रस्तावाच्ये बारण्येत्रधर्य । केवलव्यतिरेकी प्रमाणसर्वाधिवविषयत्वादश्यातिरवाचे रशस्यापकले च स्रति विषयत्वेत पर्वस्थाद व्याधिसानत्वादन्यवस्थातिरेवि सत् । इदानीममुसानवरि द्वावन्यत्रोपयोगिना हेन्यामाशाना स्वस्त निरुपितुकामस्तेषा प्रस्ता ताव इर्जावि ।

एतेन हेत्वाभासानामहेतुत्वमुक्त भवति ॥

एतन हेतुस्वरूपवर्णनेन तदाभासानामहेतुत्वमुक्त भवति हेतुलक्षणसहित स्वादिति माव । तङ्गसणमाह ।

हेर्तुंळक्षणरहिता हेतुबदाशासमाना हेत्वाभासा इति ॥ सम्याचेतुरि कस्यचिदशस्याहेतुबदयभासते न पुनहेतुरेबेति । न वासी हेमाभास इति तनिरासायोक्त हेतुलक्षणरहिता इति । हेतुलक्षणरहिता बटादयो भवन्ति न च ते हैत्याभाषाः । अत उभय समिटित हेत्रद्धणम्। हेतुलक्षणरहितानामधि हेत्वद्वभासमानत्व पक्षधर्मायन्यतमव्वेन विभक्षते ।

असिद्धविरुद्धानैकान्तिकानव्यवसितकालात्ययापदिष्टप्रकरणसमाः॥

तेपा ऋमेण रुक्षणमाह !

तत्रानिश्चितपशवृत्तिरसिद्धः ॥

. अनिश्चितः सदिग्धा नारवीति निश्चिता वा पक्षे वृत्तिर्यस्यासायानिश्चितपश्च-गर्तः ।

पक्षविपक्षयोरेव वर्तमानी विरुद्धः ॥ न सपक्षे इति भावः । साध्य विरुणदीति विरुद्धः ।

पक्षसपक्षविपक्षवृत्तिरनैकान्तिकः ॥

एकरिमध्ये साध्ये न नियतो न चैकान्तिकोऽनैकान्तिकः। न स्वनेना-गासिद्धोऽनूक्तः ।

ं साध्यासाधकः पक्ष एव वर्तमानो हेत्रनध्यवसितः ॥

पक्ष एव वर्तमानः केवलव्यतिरेक्यपि भवति । न चासी हेत्वाभास इत्य-तस्तदव्यवच्छेदाये साध्यासाधक इति पदम् ।

प्रमाणबाधिते परे वर्तमानो हेतुः कालात्ययापदिष्टः ॥

कालस्यात्वयोऽतिकमस्निस्मन्सत्यपदिष्ट उक्तः कालात्ययापदिष्टः। सन्देह-. योग्यपक्षोपन्यासानम्तर हेतूपन्यासस्य कालः । प्रमाणान्तरेण सन्देहयोग्यता-निश्चये विपरीतनिश्चये च सन्देहो नास्तीत्वर्यः।

१ र has हेतुत्वलक्षण ०

२ घ. adds ते चानेकप्रकाराः।

३ क and च add हेतु: 1

म्बपक्षपरपक्षसिद्धावपि जिन्हपो हेतु प्रकरणसम् ॥

प्रकरणयो पश्यमितपञ्चो चाधम सम् प्रकरणसम् पश्चमीत रुपद्ये स् विपद्याद्याष्ट्रोत्तरिति निरुपदोन । अयैगामवान्तरभेद सोदाहरण प्ररम्प तकामोऽअक्यन्य तावनिरस्यति ।

यद्यच्येषा सूक्षा भेदा अनन्तत्वाच शत्यन्ते बच्च तथापि स्यू इष्टिमाश्चित्य वियन्तो भेदा र्वक्षणोटाहरणाम्या प्रदर्शन्ते ॥

शिष्यव्युक्तस्यर्थिमिति क्षेप । दृश्यते इति दृष्टि । आय हेत्वाभ

असिद्धमेटास्तावत् । स्वद्भपाप्तिद्धो यथा अनित्य शब्दश्चार्

पत्नादिति ॥ स्वस्पेणाधिद्वः स्वस्पाधिदः ! स्वस्पमधिदः वा यस्याधी स्वरूपाधिदः

स्वरूपणांसद्ध स्वरूपांसद्ध । स्वरूपमांच्द्र वा यस्याश स्वरूपांसद यदाप्द चाक्षुगव्य स्वरूपण रूपादावस्ति तथापि उच्छे घाँमणि निर्दिष्ट चा पत्व नास्तीति स्वरूपांसद्ध न तु व्यक्षित्ररणांसिद्धम् ।

ज्याधिकरणासिद्धो यथाऽनित्य शब्दः पैदस्य प्रतक्त्वादिति । पक्षीधलभूणमधिकरण यस्यानी व्यधिकरण स चासावसिद्धक्षेति विग्रह

पक्षीवल्यणमधिकरण यस्याकी व्याधिकरण संचाधावासद्वक्षाति विग्रह् विशेष्यासिद्धीः यथाऽनित्य शब्द सामान्यवस्व सिते चाक्षुण स्वादिति ॥

वादावा। - विदेश्य चाश्चपत्वमसिद्ध यत्र हेत्तामास सोऽय विद्यव्यासिद्धः ।

विशेषणासिद्धो यथाऽनित्य शब्दध्याशुपत्वे सति सामान्यः त्वादिति॥

रणान्याः । च च चुपत्व नित्ये गोत्वादावस्ताति तद्व्यवच्छदार्यसुभयनापि सामान् बन्सप्रदृणम् ।

१ गघट च drop लक्षणादाहरणाभ्यास्। २ गघच घतस्य। भागोतिस्तो यथाऽनित्य, शब्द प्रयत्नानन्तर्गयकत्वात् ॥ यद्यपि वायवीयादिशब्दानामीक्षरप्रयत्नपूर्वकत्वमस्ति तथापि प्रयत्नम ग्रीगादिभाषानुविधायित्वरुक्षण प्रयत्नानन्तगैयकत्वमत्र विवश्चितम् । तञ्च विधादिशब्दे नास्तीति भागामिद्धत्वम् ।

आश्रयासिद्धा यथाऽस्ति प्रधान विश्वपरिणागित्वादिति ॥ आश्रयस्य प्रधानस्मासिद्धत्वात् सिद्धत्वातुमानवैयर्थ्यमिति भाव ।

आश्रयेकदेशासिद्धो यथा नित्या प्रधानपुरुषेश्वरा अकृतकः दिति ॥

ब्धीङ्वाना मन्यात् प्रधानस्वैकदेशस्याधिद्धत्यात् । व्यर्थिविरोप्पासिद्धो यथाऽनित्य शब्द कृतकत्वे सति सामान्य वादिति । व्यर्थिविरोपणासिद्धो यथाऽनित्य शब्द सामान्यवन्वे

ति कृतकत्वादिति ॥ व्यपं विशेष्य यसिमत् हेलाभासेऽसी व्यपंतिरोष्य । व्यपंतिशेष्यक्षासाव दक्षेति व्यपंतिशेष्याधिद । एयमितरसाति । प्रागसन स्तासकाण्य कृत चम् । तत्त्व प्रवसे नास्तीति व्यप्तिवाराण्य सामाग्यवस्य व्यथीमस्तर्थ ।

सिद्धत्व हेतो. वृतकत्वस्य मीमासकाभिप्रायेण । . सदिम्यासिद्धो. यथा. धृमवाप्पादिविवेकानिश्चये. कश्चिटाहाऽग्नि

सिटम्थासिद्धो यथा धूमवाप्पादिविवेकानिश्चये कश्चिटाहाऽग्नि |नय प्रदेशो धृमवत्वादिति ॥

वाष्पादीत्यादिशब्देन मपकवर्तिस्वीकार ।

<sup>।</sup> सदिग्वविशेष्यासिद्धो यथाऽद्यापि रागादियुक्त कपिल पुरुपत्वे त्येद्याप्यनुत्पन्नतत्त्वज्ञानत्वादिति । सदिग्वविशेपणासिद्धो यथाऽ-

१ इ. has विभागासिद्धी ।

२ च. drops अदापि। च reads सति सर्वदानुत्पस् ।

द्यापि रागादियुक्तः कापेछ सर्वदा तत्त्वज्ञानरहितत्वे सनि पुर्णे दिति ।।

करिन्हसापि कदाचिद्रागादियोगोऽस्ताति सिद्धसायनता स्यादतस्तर्व प्रतिभाषामदापीति पदम् । अनुसम्रतस्त्रमानसादित्युने महावारि भिनार । तेषा नदाचिद्युत्परतस्त्रमत्त्रेऽप्पप्रापि रागादियोगामा अतोऽद्यापीति कर्पदेति च हेद्विष्ठिषण इतम् । पापाणादिना व्याप् पारिहार्य पुरुषस्त्रे सतीति विधेषणम् । ननुमयपासिद्यान्यतर्गासद्व णापि इस्मादीसद्वर्भेदो नोदाहुतावित्याकस्याह् ।

त एतेऽसिद्धभेटा यशेभयवाद्यसिद्धत्वेन विवक्षितास्तदोर्भेट सिद्धा भवत्ति। यटात्वन्यतरवाद्यसिद्धत्वेन विवक्षितास्तदाऽन्यतर सिद्धा भवति॥

विरुद्धमेटाम्तु । सति सपक्षे चत्वारो विरुद्धमेदाः । पर्कार स्यापने। यथा नित्य शब्द कार्यत्वात् ॥

उभयान्तोषलश्चित्दद् षत्वमानिलस्यम् । न पुनर्विनाधित्वम् । तिः नित्यत्वमतः प्रागमायप्रद्यसमायद्योर्थः नित्यत्वात्तपदात्वम् । स्वकारण वायत् कार्यत्वमः । तत्त्व प्रागमायदियु नारसीति विरुद्धत्यम् । यदि प्रादमन्त्र कार्यत्वमित्यते । तदा प्रावसेऽदि गतस्वादनैकान्तिकस्यापि । त्वमिति ।

त्वामात । ावपक्षेकदेशावृत्ति पक्षस्यापको यथा निस्य शब्द सामान्य सत्यस्मदादिवाद्योग्दियप्राद्यात्वातु ॥

१ ए and स. add विरुद्धियोप्यासिद्धौ यथाऽनित्व. राज्द., अ सति अङ्गतरसात् । विरुद्धविधेपणासिद्धौ यथाऽनित्य राज्द. अङ् सति अङ्गतस्यात् ।

२ and ग. ड read तदोभयातिहा भवन्ति.

३ ग. घ. ट Omit बाटि.

ोगिना परमाणयोऽपि वाह्येन्द्रियम्बाह्यास्ततः सपक्षवृत्तित्वाम्न विचद्धत्व देखसादादिग्रहणम् । तथापि सामान्ये नित्येऽप्यस्तीति सामान्यवन्वे तेपदम् । प्राह्मत्व प्रहणयोग्यत्य विवाक्षितम् । तच्च सर्वश्चेदेऽप्यस्तीति वापकत्वम ।

पक्षविपक्षेकदेशवृत्तिर्थया नित्य शब्द प्रयत्नानन्तरीयकत्वात् ॥ उपलातारतम्यानुविधायित्व प्रयत्नानन्तरीयकत्वम् । तद्वाय्वादिशब्दे नारतीति वेपक्षैकदेशवृत्तिसिति ।

पक्षेकदेशवृत्ति।वेंपक्षन्यापको यथा नित्या पृथिवी कृतकत्वात् ॥ व्याख्यातप्रायमेतत् ।

असति सपक्षे चत्वारो विरुद्धा । पक्षविपक्षन्यापको यथाऽऽकादा ापगण. शब्द प्रमेयत्वात् ॥

आकाराविदीपगुणत्व साध्य शब्दव्यतिरेकेणान्यत्र नास्ताति सपक्षाभाव । पुत्तरानुमानेष्वपीति बोध्यम् ।

पक्षविपक्षकदेदशानुत्तिर्थेथाऽऽकाशानिपशेगुण शब्द प्रयत्नानन्त ।कत्वात् । पक्षव्यापको विपक्षैकदेशवृत्तिर्यथाऽऽकाशविशेपगुण दो बाह्येन्द्रियत्रीह्यत्वात् ॥

प्रहणयोग्यत्व सर्वशब्देध्वस्तीति पश्चव्यापकत्वम । अन्यत्र तु क्वचित्सुखादी तीति विषक्षैकदेशवृत्तित्वम् ।

विपक्षन्यापक पक्षैकदेशवृत्तिर्यथाऽऽकाशविशेषगुण शब्दोऽ ात्मकत्वात् ॥

मुप्तिगन्त पदम्। अपदात्मकत्व भेर्यादिशन्द एवास्तीति पश्चैकदेशरात्ति । अत्र चोदयति ।

<sup>,</sup> इ. reads कायत्वात ।

विद्यमानसपक्षविपक्ष पद्मेग्रदेशगृत्तिर्यथा सर्वद्मयमनित्य कियावत्वात्।। पक्षोकृतेष्मकार्यादेषु वियावन्तरसामाबादिति पक्षेकदेशकृतित्वम्। पक्षी

कृताच द्रव्यादन्यत्राभावादसाथारणत्वीमति ।

अविद्यमानविषदी विद्यमानसप्तः पक्षन्यापको यथा सर्व कार्य नित्यमुत्पत्तिमस्वाठिति ॥

ानत्यमुत्पातमत्त्वा(३)त ॥

सर्वेकार्यस्य प्रधोकारेण नित्यतस्य साध्यस्य सपमा आकासादयः सन्ति
न तु विषमा अनित्यस्य सर्वस्य पश्चीकृतत्वादिति ।

न तु १६४ना श्रानखस्य समस्य प्रकारणसाराजः । अनिद्यमानाविपत्तो निद्यमानसम्ह प्रतेपत्रदेशवृत्तिर्थया सर्व वार्य

नित्य माययवत्वात् ।

अन्तरि पूर्वेदत् मानमात्रम् रत्तामावयो स्वप्तन्त न पुनर्विवस्तवस् । आवे
यमानवर्ताः विद्यमानिवस्य पदा प्राप्तवस्य स्वत्यव्यतिकेते, नासायारणो
स्वानिमात्रत् । अध्यासरः मानावाधाराणो याचा प्रयानानित्व कार्यव्या विद्याः । नदि अधानानित्वतेन किविद्यायकसस्त्रात्यास्य । अतैय प

साध्ये बुपितत्वादिति मागासिद्धा देति । कालात्ययापादिप्रभेदाम्सु । प्रत्यक्षपिरद्धो यथाऽमुण्णोऽप्रि

ष्टरा∓त्वात् ॥

सर्वेयेव गृहीतस्य निपन्तुमरास्यत्वादुष्णत्वग्रहणमङ्गीकार्यम् । प्रहण च प्रत्यभवाग्यादावेवेति प्रत्यक्षस्य बलीयस्त्वम् ।

अनुमानविरुद्धो यथा पैरमाणुनामनित्यत्व मूर्तत्वात् ॥

॰ ग, घ, ड, and च read उत्पक्तिभमेक्त्वात

२ प adds अविद्यमानसपक्ष विद्यमानिषया पक्षव्यापको ग्रंपा सर्व कापे अनिन्य इत्स्विपमेवत्वात् । अविद्यमानकप्य विद्यमानिष्य पर्धेक देशनिष्येग सर्व वार्यमिनित्य सावयवश्यात् ॥

? म द and च read अनिया परमाणव मृतंत्वात्॥

यद्यश्तुमानमात्रेणातृमानस्य वाधा न समर्यात तथापि बलवता दुर्बला वाध्यस्य प्रवश्येव । मोह प्रत्यस्य वाध्यस्य वाध्यस्य वाध्यस्य वाध्यस्य प्रत्यस्य वाध्यस्य प्रत्यस्य वाध्यस्य प्रत्यस्य वाध्यस्य प्रत्यस्य वाध्यस्य प्रत्यस्य वाध्यस्य वाध्यस्

आगमविरुद्धो यथा बाह्मणेनै पुरा पेया द्रवद्दन्यन्वात् क्षीरय-दिति ॥

> गोडी पैष्टी च माध्वी च विशेषा त्रिवेषा सुरा । यपैर्वेका तपैवान्या न पातव्या द्विजोत्तमेः ॥ सुरा वै मलमञ्जानो पाण्मा च मलमुख्यते । तस्माद्वाद्वाणराजन्यी वैश्यक्ष न पियेस्स्यम् ॥

तसाझाखणराजन्या वरवस्य । पश्चित्। । ।

इत्यादिरागमः । न यागमस्वैवानुमानेन वाध इति याच्यम् । येयत्व हि
सुरायाः पीताया अपाणदेहन्त्वं साय्यमन्यया सिद्धमायनत्यक्षगः स्यात् ।
तत्व साध्य दृष्टान्ते क्षीरादावागमेकसमिथगम्यम् । अस्पदादैः तद्यामाय्ये
च दृष्टान्तरपासिद्धावनुमानस्यानुस्यानप्रसात् तस्मादशागमस्येव बलवत्वमिति ।

प्रत्यसेकदेशविरुद्धो यथा सर्वे तेजोऽनुष्णं रूपित्वादिति ॥

१. ग reads बाह्मणेन पेय सुरादि.

सर्वस्य तेजसोऽनुष्णव्यसाघने परमाणुपु ज्योत्काया वात्सदादीना प्रयक्षेण विरुद्धो न समवति । प्रत्यभणेषदेशविरुद्धो प्रत्यक्षेषदेशविरुद्ध इत्यर्थ ।

अनुमानेकटेदाविरुद्धो यथा निरमाध्रया द्रवत्वरूपरम्मयध्यम्पर्शे निरमा अपदेदावृत्तिसमाननात्वारं पक्तेच सति परमाणुवृत्तित्वात् तद्र तेकन्ववदिति ॥

परमाणुइतित्वादित्युने वयोगेन व्यक्षियार सिवहत्वर्यमाप्रदेशम्हणम्।
तथापि द्वित्यादौ व्यभिचारस्तर्यरिहायम् समानजात्यारमङ्गतः ससीति पदम्।
तथापि द्वत्युके व्यभिचारस्तर्यरिहायम् समानजात्यारमङ्गतः ससीति पदम्।
तथापि द्वत्युके व्यभिचारस्तानुरुपर्य गुणे सतीति विदोदणमूक्षम् । व्यक्षः
नीमान्तिकृत्य वयापि परमाणुरुपादित्येत । तयापि परिवदस्य ।
साधिद्वद्वत्यन्तर्यरमण्डुरुपादित्यित । तयापि परिवदस्य ।
समान्तर्यस्य आक्षमयोगना पार्यिवविद्यस्याल्याद् वन्द्यस्यत्यात् पार्यिवस्य
सम्माण्डस्य पार्यः पार्यिवविज्ञस्यत्यात् सर्वे मुवर्णादिद्यत्यव्यत् ।

आनमृत्वदेशविरुद्धो यथा सर्वेषा देवपींणा शरीसाणि पार्थिवानि शरीरत्वादसमदादिशरीरवदिति ॥

कत्ताबहेषानामृपीणा च घरीयाणि आप्यतेजसवायवीयानि श्रूयन्ते तस्मा दागमैकदराविषदोऽय हेतु ।

प्रकरणसमस्योदाहरण यथाऽनित्यै शट्ट पक्षसपक्षयोरन्यतर त्वात्सपक्षवत् ॥

एक एवाय हेतुरनित्यत्व इव नित्यत्वेऽपि समान इति ।

नित्य शब्द पक्षमपक्षयोरन्यतरत्वात्मपँसवदिति । एकत्र तुल्य दृक्षणिनिरुद्धदेतुद्वयोपनिपातो विरुद्धाऽस्यभिचारीत्येके ॥

एक इति वयभित्ययं । अभ्ये तु प्रकरणसमोऽपमित्वाहु । मिन्नविषरे हेतुक्षनिपातो विश्दाऽस्याभिचारी माऽमूदित्येकत्रेतिपदम् । तथापि निरस्

र च omits अनित्य राज्य सपक्षवत्। २ च reads गणनवत्।

शन्दः कार्यत्याद् घटवट् गुणः चन्दः कर्मव्यतिरिक्तसामान्यवये शति छामा-न्यवदामानापारताष्ट्रपादित्यनवीर्विरदाव्यमित्यारित्वं स्यात् राविषेषाया विरुद्ध-प्रश्मम् । एवमार्वि निक्तः चन्दः प्रमेरवानित्वः चन्दः कार्यत्वादित्वनयो-त्वभावः स्वादित्यतराह्वस्वश्रेषणप्रकृषम् । प्रश्नुतम्भेयस्योत्वेन्नात् वृत्य-कश्चणत् निरुपाऽऽप्रसकुद्वस्वश्रमामाबादुदाहरति—

यथा नित्यमाकाद्यमर्मूर्तद्रव्यत्वादात्मवत्, अँनित्यमाकाद्यमस्मदादि-बाह्येन्द्रियग्राह्यँगुणाऽऽधारत्वाद् घटादिवत् ॥

ननु वस्तुनो द्रैरूप्यातंभवादवस्यमन्यसरानुमान मुनष्टमेव ततबातिद्वादि-दूषमहुष्टत्वात्तेष्वेवान्तर्भावी भविष्यति कि हैत्वाभाषाऽन्युपगमेनेत्वाऽऽवस्या-ऽऽह ।

स खलु पुरुषविद्रोपमपेक्षमाणो हेत्वाभासो भवत्यन्यतरासिद्धवदिति॥

यथा पर प्रांत अधिव हेर्तुं यः सम्भैयितुमयाक्तस्तद्रपेष्ठपाऽन्यत्याधिद्र्ये हैलापाली भवति, यथा वा तुरणान्तरीःद्रावनासमध्यः प्रकरणसमः तथा-वृत्यानतरोःद्रावनावां चिक्कथकोर्विक्वायामीनपतिति । यदा व्यन्यतानुमानव पर्मिमाहकसमानपाणनुद्रावचित तदा फालाव्याणपरिवदोषपुट भवलेकम्य-तरत्यमाणियति । अत्र पुनर्यनत्यत्वणधकानुमानमेव धर्मिग्राहकप्रमाणवाधि-तम् । वर्षाहः व्यापकमेवाऽऽकार्यामिति प्रत्यक्षरित्येदे समर्थितम् । अवः स्मानआवीयोऽपादानकर्यामायादाकारमनुत्रचित्रमंत्रे सिद्धमिति कथ तद-नित्य अधिव्यतीते ।

हेतुप्रसरोन हेत्वाभासानभिधायोदाइरणाऽऽख्यमवयवमाइ-

सग्यम्द्रष्टान्ताभिधानमुदाहरणम् ।

सम्बगित्यभिषानविशेषणं भिन्नं पदम् । तद्याच्याप्त्यभिषानादेर्निरासार्थम उदाहरणभेदमाह-

१ ह reads अमूर्तलात् । २ ग, घ, ह and च add एवं before अनित्य ३ च reads प्राह्मविशेषगुण•

तिहृतिषम् । सौपर्यवेषप्येभेदात् ॥ साध्यवेषम् । सोपर्यवेषम् । साध्यवेषम् एक भेदस्तस्माध्यक्षिमस्यापि रूपभोदाहरणे दर्ययति । तत्रान्वयमुखेन दर्ययति । साध्यम्भेदाहरणे यथाऽनित्यः दाव्यस्तित्राहित्रमेपेतत्वात् । ययसीमाद्रीदर्भापेतं तत्तद्नित्यं दर्यया मुलादाति । व्यतिरेकमुक्तेन दृष्टान्ताभिधानं वैष्टर्यया स्वतिस्य न मक्ति तसीमादिस्मेपेत्मपि न मक्ति यपाऽऽ-कामामिति । एतेनं उदाहरणामासानामनुदाहरणव्यमुक्तं भवति ॥

कोशीमात । प्रतम उपस्परमाताता गानुसार्यक्ष प्रभाव । हष्टान्तप्रहणव्यातिः प्रमाणेषण्यत्वे सुप्रविद्यं मुश्यद्रयमुदाहरण वाध्य-मिस्ति नियमयितु । शेष स्थम् । उदाहरणस्थापिमानातुद्राहरणामामा निस्स्ता मुश्यिम्तिस्योभयायेण तास्थानमयातरमेद च सोदाहरणमाह ।

निरस्ता भावप्यतात्वाभागाना वरविष्णानवादम्य च वादाहरणाम् उदाहरणाटक्षणरहिता उदाहरणानदामासमाना उदाहरणा-मासास्ते चानेकप्रकाराः तथा चाऽनित्यं मनो मृतत्वादित्यतिमन्त्र-

योगे सर्व उदाहरणाभासा उच्यन्ते इति ॥ विस्तारभीत्वेति शेषः ।

यन्मृतं तद्निर्देयं यथा परमाणुरिति साध्यविकलः ॥ साध्यस्य अतित्यस्यर परमाणावमावात् ॥ स्रथा कर्मेति साधनविकलः ॥

साधनस्य मूर्तत्वस्य कर्मण्यभादात् ।

यथाऽऽकाशमित्युभयविकलः ।।

उभाम्या साध्यसाधनास्या विकलः दृष्टान्तामास इति सर्वेत्र सर्वधः । स्पष्टम् ।

१ प, and क read साधार्मोदाहरण, वैधम्योदाहरण केति । । २ क omits एतेन....भवति । ३ ग, घ, ङ, च read अनित्य दृष्ट

यथा खरैविपाणमित्याश्रयविकर्छैः ॥ स्पष्टम् । घटवदित्यव्याप्त्यभिधानम् ॥

न व्याप्यभिधानमञ्याप्यभिधानम् । यन्मूर्तं तदनित्यमिति वचनमन्तरेण स्याप्तेरमतीतेः ।

यदनित्यं तन्मूर्तं दृष्टं यैथा घट इति विपरीत्व्याप्त्यभिधान-मिति ॥

यत्र साधनजातीयमस्ति तत्र साध्यजातीयमवस्यमस्तीति हि वक्तव्यम् । अन्यथामिधानं तु विपरीताव्यास्यमिधानम् ।

एतौ वचनदोपौ || अन्यास्यभिधानविपरीतव्यास्यभिधानरूपौ वचनदोपौ | आधाश्रत्यारो-ऽर्भदोषा इति भावः |

यदनित्यं ने तन्मूर्तमपि न भवति यथा परमाणुरिति साधना-न्यावृत्तः॥

साधन मुर्तेत्व यस्माइट्छान्ताभाषाद्व्यावृत्तमधी साधनाव्यावृत्तः । साध-नाव्याङ्क यर्थिमात्राति वा साधनाव्यावृत्तः । उदाहरणाभास इतिस्वयात् सर्वेत्र प्रक्रिइनिर्देशः ।

यथा कर्मेति साध्याऽन्यावृत्तः, यथा घट इत्युमयाऽन्यावृत्तः, यथा खपुष्पमित्याश्रयहीन इति ॥

व्यक्तमेतत् ।

१ ग reads द्याविषाण; इ reads खपुष्पं २ क, घ, इ, च read होन: ३ ग, इ, च omit वया घट: ४ इ, च read न मवति औकाशवदिग्याप्त्यभिधानम् ॥

बदनित्य न भवति तन्मूर्तमपि न भवतीत्प्रभागनमन्तरेण व्यातेरमतीतेः यद्रमृति न भवति तद्नित्यमपि न भवति यथीकाशामिति विपरीत-

व्याप्त्यभिधानम् ॥

यन साध्यं नारित तब साधनमांप नास्तीति राष्ट्र व्यक्तिरेके वक्तव्येऽन्य-यामियान साधनात्साध्यसिद्धावन्नं न भवतीति दोष एव ।

यामियान सामनात्साय्यासदाव्या न मवतात्व दाप एव । एती च वचनदोषाविति ॥

अन्यान्यभिधानविपरीतस्याप्यभिधानल्धणी ।

अत्राद्याः पट् साधम्याँदाहरणाभासाः,इतरे पट्टेघम्याँदाहरणाभासाः। अत्रो त सन्तेत्वरोगणासम्बद्धसम्बद्धसम्बद्धसम्बद्धसम्बद्धसम्बद्धसम्बद्धसम्बद्धसम्बद्धसम्बद्धसम्बद्धसम्बद्धसम्बद्ध

अन्ये तु सन्देहद्वारेणापरानष्टानुदाहरणामासान्वर्णयन्ति ॥ सन्देह एव द्वारसपायस्तेन ।

संदिग्धसाच्यो यथा महाराज्यं करिप्यत्ययं सोमवंशोद्भृतत्वाद्विव-क्षितराजपुत्रवदिति ॥

चोमवज्ञीद्भृतत्वेन निश्चित एव राज्यमकुर्वाणो दशन्तीवृतः । न चाची राज्य करिप्यतीति निश्चवीऽस्त्वतः संदिग्वसाध्य एव दशन्ताभाषः ।

याच्य कारण्यतात । नश्चयाऽस्वतः साद्यसमान्य एव दृष्टान्ताभासः । संदिग्धसाधनो यथा नायं सर्वज्ञो रागादिमस्वाद्र-यपुरुषवदिति ॥

साद्राधसाधना यथा नाय सन्ता रागादिमस्वाद्नयपुरुपवादाते ॥ अजापि येनकेनवित्मकारेण निश्चितोऽसर्वको रागादिमस्वेनानिश्चितो हष्टा-

न्तीवृतः । संदिग्योमयो यथा गमिप्यत्ययं स्वर्ग विवक्षितः पुरुषः समुपार्भित-

शुक्ष घेनत्याहें बदत्तवदिति ॥

१ च reads युयाकाश २ क and ग read बद्यार्त ३ क omite

१ च reads यमाकाश २ क and म read यहमूर्त ३ क omits यमाकाश ४ म, प, ट च read रप्यापुरग० ५ प. ट read अपरिजित देवदसपुरगत

अत्र तु सिंदर्श्यसमय स्वर्गगमन समुपार्जितगुक्तधर्मस्य च यस्य च सिंदर्श्यो त्य पुरुषो इष्टान्तीकृत ।

सदिग्धाश्रयो यथा नाय सर्वज्ञो बहुवनतृत्वाद्धविष्यदेवदसपुत्र वदिति ॥

भविष्यदेवदत्तपुत्रे प्रमाणाभावात्वंदिग्वाश्रय उदाहरणाभारः । सदिग्वसाध्याच्यावृत्तो यथा यो महाराज्य न करिप्यति स सोमव

शोद्धतोऽपि न भवति यथाऽन्यो राजपुरुष इति ॥

सदिग्धसाधनाज्यावृत्तो यथा यम्तु सर्वज्ञ स रागादिरहितो यथा समस्तशास्त्राभिज्ञ पुरुष इति ॥

समस्त्रशास्त्राभिजस्य रागादिरहितत्वे प्रमाणाभावात् सदिग्यसाधनाव्या वृत्तं इत्यर्थ ।

सिंदुग्धोभयान्यावृत्तो यथा य १वर्ग न गुनिप्यति स समुपार्जित

शुरूषमींऽपि न मवति यथा दुस्य पुरव इति ॥ दुस्थस्याऽपि पुरुषस्य स्वर्गागमने शुक्रुवर्माभावे च प्रमाणाभावेदीत भाव ।

सर्दिग्धाश्रयो यथा य सर्वज्ञ स बहुवक्ताऽपि न भवति यथा भाविष्यहेवदक्तपत्र ॥

स्पष्टमेतत् । चतुर्यावयषस्य लक्षणमाइ ।

द्यान्ते प्रसिद्धाऽविनाभावस्य साधनस्य द्यान्ते।पमानेन पक्षे व्याप्तिरूयापक वधनमुपनय ॥

१ क reads सदिग्धाश्रमान्यावृत्तो यथा

साधनस्य च पक्षे व्यानिख्यकः धचनमुषनय इत्युक्ते हेतुरूपवचनस्यास्युपनय-प्रसमस्वतिष्टृत्यर्थे हष्टान्तोषमानेनेतिपदः तच्चोपन्धणम् । तेन हष्टान्तोषमा नेन या हष्टान्तिष्रपर्येण या सहैत्यर्थः । तोष स्वरूपकपनार्थे।

स द्विविधः ॥

#### द्वैविध्य दर्शवति ।

तया च तीव्रादिवर्गेषितः शब्द इति साधम्योपनय । ने च तथा तीव्रादिवर्षोपेत शब्दों न भवतीति बैचम्बोपनयः ॥

तिमादियभापत सन्दा न भवतीति वैषम्यापनयः ॥ यद्यपि द्वी नत्री पङ्गतभयं गमयत इति न्यायेनार्यभेदो नास्ति तथाप्युक्तिः भेराद्यमयभेदः, उक्तिमेदोऽन्युदाहरणभेदाशित ।

उपनयानन्तरम् ॥

निगमन व्याख्यायत इति शेष । तदाइ । सहेत्रकं प्रातिज्ञावद्वचनं निगमन तम्मादनित्य एवेति ॥

चंद्रेतुर्णामिते तस्मादित्यनुरामानदेतुर्णामत्यर्थः, प्रतिशाबद्धचनामिति तस्म मानं न तु प्रतिवेतः। परेशानिश्रितस्य विकासयितितस्याभिमान दि प्रतिशा विनामन दु प्रतिशालार्थनाध्यन हेलानियानेन नित्तरसार्थस्यामिपानियति। एय तिर्दे व्यातिरिमाभिभानादेव साध्यविद्धेव्यं निरामनीम्लायन्याऽत्ररः।

न चेदमनर्थकम् । सात्यविरुद्धामावप्रतिपादकप्रभाणामूनकर्त्वादस्य ॥ माव्यायानवर्त्वादेरवरः विरुद्धे यो निरम्पत्रवर्त्यामायोऽनुपरन्नत्व सम्बर्धानिकारक्ष्यत् प्रमाणवस्य स्वतन्त्रस्य । सम्बर्धाने

साध्यामानश्यादेशस्य विस्त्री यो नित्यत्यादितस्यामावोऽनुपपन्नत्व तस्य प्रतिचारक् यत् भगणतस्य धृत्यस्यात् । तस्मादिन्य स्पुक्तम् । किदै सत्याप्तो नियमार्थे हति न्यायानित्यो न मत्रति, तत्र प्रमाणामावादशपक सन्द्रामाचेति प्रतीति । तद्दि किमप्रतिन्याद्वयाऽऽष्ट ।

र च om. न च २ ग, ङ. च read प्रतिशायनन, घ reads प्रतिशायाः पुनर्वजन ३ after this च adds तदिश द्विपेशम्-सापार्य वैधर्मभेदात् ४ च reads इति साधार्यनिगमन.

न न तदन्तरेण साध्यावधारणमुपपद्यते ॥

तदःतरेण विषक्षयाधकप्रमाणम्बरेण साध्यस्मावधारण निश्चयो नोपपयत इत्यस्मित्रये सुत्रसवादमाह् ।

तथा चोक्तम् 'विमृश्य पक्षप्रतिपद्धा-यामर्थावधारणं निर्णयः' (गी. मू. १-१-४१) इति ॥

विगुरंग सहाय कृत्वा निर्वयः पुरुरेण क्रियते । काम्या पद्माविरहाभ्या, पद्मविग्य साधन प्रतिपद्माविग्य वृपणसुम्बारेण पद्माविषक्षाद्वेनीकम्। किंच निरामनमहाधनागमिति बरवारो(१) बौदस्य स्वर्श्वविविग्रेवा इत्याह ।

निगमनाभिधानमसाधनांगामित्यम्युपगम्य बाधकं ॥ प्रमाणमभ्युपग-

च्छतो निमहस्थानं प्रसज्यते निगमनार्थत्वाद् बाधकस्येति ॥

निगमनाधितादिति निगमनप्रवेषकात्वादित्तयेः । धाषकत्वादी सत्वादि ति षापनमभिषाय पथात् " अस्ततोऽक्षणिकात्तरम कमानमविरोपत " इत्यादिना वाषक प्रमाण कुरेती बीदत्यस्वपृत्तिवरोषादिषदः स्यादित्ययेः।

ननु सत्यपि निगमनष्यने विद्यातिषयमानस्य परिवोधानावाद्वाधकमेवा भिर्धीयता किसनेनेत्याश्वरयाह ।

निगमनार्थनिप्रतिपत्ती हि 'चाधकप्रमाणीपन्यामी युक्तः, हेर्लर्थ-विप्रातिपत्ती तत्साधकप्रमाणीपन्यासवदिति ॥

इदानीं पनावपुबस्त्रानुसानस्तुतिदारेण कथालक्षण प्रपन्यति ।

सोऽयं परमो न्यायो विमतिषम्पुरुषप्रतिपादकत्वात्वस्याप्रवृत्तन्त्रः हेतुत्वाच ॥

सोऽय परावयवस्तोन्यायः परम उत्हृष्टः । का पुनिरय कपेत्याशक्याह । वादिप्रतिवादिनोः पक्षप्रतिपक्षपरिष्रहः कथा ॥

साधनदूर्यणरहितपश्चप्रतिपश्चपरिमहमात्रकथा मा भूदिति वादिप्रतिवादिम इणम् । यथायोग साधनदूरणैर्वादिमतिवादिनोरित्यमः ।

# सा द्विविधा वीतरागकथा विजिगीपुकया चेति ॥

#### तयोर्ल्झणमाइ

यत्र वीतरागो वीतरागेणेव सह तत्वनिर्णयार्थ साधनोपाछंभी करोति सा वीतरागकथा वादमंजयैयोच्यते।।

यमा विजिमीपुरुपाया बाद इति सामान्यस्ता जस्य इति च विदोष सत्ता दृष्टा न समान विद्योगस्त्रांतरस्ति।ययः। वादस्त्रा च संकलक्या-साधारमाति लोकन्यवहारादिहायते तथा जस्य च विषयाणे वाद कुरुब इति व्यवहरीनते । याँतरामक्या वादस्तरीयेनेच्यत इत्यत्र सूचकारचमन दर्यमति।

तथा चोक्तम्, प्रमाणतर्कसाधनोपालन्म- सिद्धान्ताविरुद्धः पञ्चा-वयरोपपत्रः पश्पप्रतिपक्षपरिप्रहो वादः (गी.मु १-२-१) इति ॥

साध्यते पश्चीऽनेन साधन, उपायम्यते दूणते प्रतिवस्ताधन येन स उपायम इति प्रमाणेसक्तं या विवर्णाङ्गसाध्याँ साधनोवासम्यो यत्र स प्रमाणकर्षणायनोपालमः । पश्चप्रतिवस्तासम्बन्धक क्ष्याप्रवेऽप्यस्तोति तत्रातिरयाः तिमान्त्रीदित प्रमाणेस्वादिवस्य । तत्र साधनोपालमाद्यश्चेन तिवरणतो स्थव-स्थेदः । नादि विवरणायानुमान्यामि साधनगुगालमधोन्यते । जल्पस्यवन्छे-स्थ्यं प्रमाणवर्कमस्योन क्षयमेन साधनेन स्वयकः साधायत् प्रस्ताः, अने-योगालमेन प्रतिवस्त्रपायन दृषिपद्व राष्ट्रमामिति प्रमाणेन निध्यत्यामार्थातं सर्केण या विवर्णाञ्चतक्षास्य दृषिपद्व राष्ट्रमामिति प्रमाणेन निध्यत्यामार्थातं सुर्वेन योगालमेन प्रतिवस्त्रपायन विवर्णाणायन्त्रपायन स्वयत्या । स्वयत्यान्त्रपायन्ति । स्वयत्यान्त्रपायन्ति । स्वपित्रपायन्ति । स्वप

तं प्रतिपक्षहीनं वा कुर्यात्प्रयोजनार्थमर्थित्वे सति (गौ. सू. ४-२-४९ ) इति ॥ त बाद प्रतिपक्षविषयकाधन प्रतिपक्ष उपचारात्। तेन शानमपि वा कुर्यात् प्रयोजनार्थं सत्त्वशानार्थमर्थित्वे सति। अस्य सूत्रस्य तात्पर्यार्थमाह ।

प्रयोजनार्थित्वेन यथा शिष्यो गुरुणा सह प्रश्नद्वारेणैवेत्वर्थः ॥ वाद करोति न पुनः प्रतिपक्षसाधनाभिधानद्वारेणेति शेपः । विजिमी कथालक्षणमाह ।

यत्र विजिगीपुर्विजिगीपुणा सह लाभपुजारूयातिकामो जयपराजयार्थ प्रवर्तते सा विनिगीपुक्या । वीतरागो वा परानुग्रहार्थ ज्ञानांकरसंर-क्षणार्थं च प्रवर्तते, सा चतुरंगा वादिप्रतिवादिसभापतिप्राक्षिकांगा विनिगीपुक्या जल्पवितंडासंज्ञयोक्ता ॥

जयपराजयार्थमिति स्वस्य जयार्थे परस्य पराजयार्थे परानग्रहार्थमिति परेषा शिष्यादीना चेदप्रामाण्यमोक्षादौ निश्रयोत्पादनदारेण मोक्षशास्त्रा-दावाचार्यादी श्रद्धोत्पत्तिद्वारेण वाऽनुप्रहः ज्ञानाकुरस्यात्मस्यस्य शिष्यात्मस्यस्य सरक्षणार्थे च बौद्धादिवकेभ्यः । सा जल्पसशया वितडासशया चोक्तेत्व धः अय स्वसंवादमाह।

तथा चाह । तत्त्वाध्यवसायसंरक्षणार्थं जरुपवितडे बीजप्ररोहसं-रक्षणार्थ कंटकद्मालावरणवट् ( गौ. मृ ४-२-५० ) इति ॥

उभयरूपाया अपि विजिमीपुक्षाया लक्षण सीत्रमेवेत्याह ।

यैथोक्तोपपन्नछ्लनातिनिग्रहस्थानसाधनोपालंभो जल्पः (गी. स. १-२-२ ) इति ॥

१ क omits प्रयोजनार्थित्वेन. र ग घ add लक्षण after यथोक्त

यथोको बादलसणे यहुपएम योग्य यथोकोपपन तेनोपपन सम्बद्धी यधोक्तोपपत्र इत्येक्स्योपपत्रशब्दस्य लोपो द्रष्टव्य सूत्रस्वात् । अपपन्न च साधनोपालभवान्पद्यपिवपद्यपरिप्रह इति । भ्रमाणतर्वप्रहण स्वतुपपन पुद्धाभिष्ठीयनैव जस्य कार्य इति नियमामावात्। सिद्धि साधन, उपारम नम्बरुम , उल्जातिनिम्रइत्यानैस्तु साधनोपालभी यत स स्थाक । यद्यपि छनादीनाम बदुत्तरत्यात्मरमार्थतस्तै स्वपसमाधन प्रतिपक्षीपालस्य बद्धे न शरयते तथापि भाताना साधनापासमबुद्धिजननात्वाधनोपासंमहेतुत्वमुक्त मिति । अयवा प्रमाणेमैव साधन उपार्थमे च ऋषमाणे तदिघाताय परप्रय क्ताना छलादीनामनुद्धावने प्रमाणपु दृषितत्वमुद्धवा साधनमुपाछमन च न स्याद, उद्भावने तु छलादीन्येवासददुपणावेन प्रतीतानि साधनीपालपहेत्ना प्रमाणानामगमाव भजन्त इति पारपर्येण छलादीना तदेतस्वम् ।

स प्रतिपक्षस्थापनाहीनो वितडा ॥

च बाढी जल्पश्र प्रतिपक्ष स्माप्यते यथा सा प्रतिपक्षस्थापना प्रमाण तया विश्वेनो वितडा, न पुन प्रतिपक्ष एव नास्तीत्वर्थ एव च वीतराग वितडा विकिमीपुवितण्डेति दिविषा वितडा । एतच त प्रतिपश्चद्दीनमपि वा क्रयीत् (गौ मू ४२४९) हात मूत्रेणापि मूचितम्। अज्ञातस्वरूपाणा छला दीना न षाधनीपालमहेतुस्वेनापि स्ववास्ये पारवर्जन परवास्येपुद्धायन वा कर्ते धक्यमिति तेपा लक्षणमाह ।

वचनविद्यातोऽर्थविकल्पोपपत्त्या छलम् ॥ (गौ. सु १-२-१०) अर्थस्य विकद्रत्वेन करपनमर्थविकरपरतस्योपपासं समयस्तया यचनस्य विवातो दूषण यत्तरहरूम् । उदाहरण द्व विशेषलक्षण भविष्यति।

विभागमाह ।

तत्रिविधम् । वाक्छल् सामान्यछल्मुपचार्यस्य चेति॥(गौ स् १-२-११)

वैविध्य दक्षण नैविध्यादत खाइ।

तत्र यथा'ऽविशेषांभिहितेऽधें <del>वक्करभिप्रायादयीतर्क</del>रपना वाक्छलम्।। (गोस् १-२ १२)

अनेकार्पोभिषायि भद्द वाक्य चात्र विशेष .तस्यार्थाभिषानाय प्रयोश

एयोपवासादविशेषाभिद्धितेऽर्घ इत्युक्तम् । तरिमन्सति वक्तुरीभगायादर्थोतर कल्पना यश वयनिधपाते तद्वावछ्य वादनिभिष्यत्वात् । यद्यपि वादनि मित्त सर्वेमिरि छ्छ तयाप्यय्यश सामान्योपवारयोः मधानत्वाचेन व्यवदेशः । उदाहरणसार ।

नवकंत्रलोऽयं माणवक इत्युक्ते, छछवाधाह कृतोऽस्य नवकंत्रला इति।। न्तन्कवलःत्यमग वकुर्विविधतम् , प्रतिवादी छ नवसख्याककवलवास

विविश्वतिमत्वारोप्यासमयेन दूपगति । तस्य परिहारमाह ।

तस्याप्रतिपत्तिलक्षणं निम्नहस्थानं वाच्यम् । नवः कंबलोऽस्येति वक्तुरभिप्रायापरिज्ञानादिति ॥

-नवक्षवरुवस्य प्रत्यक्षाच बक्तरभिप्रायापरिश्वानामिति । तलाह " उत्तरापरिज्ञामाद्वेति "

अप्रतिपत्तिलखण निप्रश्रधान बाच्यीमत्यनुवर्तते । दूषणान्तरमाह सत्यम् । सिद्धधाध्यतेत्युत्तरस्मापरिज्ञानात् ।

विप्रतिपत्तेर्वा विपरीतज्ञानात् ॥

विषरीतस्य वक्तरभिष्रायादस्यस्यार्थस्य नवसञ्चासंबाधत्वस्य परिकानात् । संभवतोऽर्थस्यातिसामान्ययोगादसङ्गृताथकन्यना सामान्यच्छलम्

(गी. स्. १-२-१३) ॥

त्रादाणादेश्वतुर्वेदाभिज्ञत्वल्वणो धर्मः प्रायेण समवतीति समयग्रदेनीकः। तत्यातिव्याप्तिसामान्यमातिवामान्य तेन योगादसङ्गतायकस्यना यत्रवचनवि-स्राते निर्मित्त तत्सानान्यानिमत्तत्वात्सामान्यच्छलमिति । अशेदाहरणमाहः ।

अहो तु सस्वयं ब्राह्मणश्रातुर्वेदाभिन्नः इत्युक्ते केनचिश्यायनाचाइ, किमनाश्रार्थ संभवति हि श्राह्मणे चतुर्वेदाभिन्नत्वमिति । अत्र छ्ल्वा-

चाह् । न । ब्रात्येनानैकान्तिकत्वात् ॥ वर्ड्वेदाभिकत्वे ब्राह्मगत्वं छिङ्ग विविधतमिति मत्वानेनामैकान्तिको दर्शितः । परिदर्शते । तस्यापि पूर्ववन्निग्रहस्थानं वाच्यम् ॥ अमृतिपत्तिरुष्ठणमभिष्रायापीरज्ञानादुत्त्ररापीरज्ञानाद्वा विमृतिपत्तेश्च विष-

रीतहेतुत्वस्य परिज्ञानादिति । चोदयति ।

कस्मात् ।

परिहर्शत ।

हेतुत्वनाऽविवासितत्वात् । किं तर्हि । ब्राह्मणत्वे सति ,चतुर्वेदा-भिज्ञत्वमाध्यर्यकारण न भवतीत्वाभिप्राय मुक्तेत्रे शालिसम्पत्ति-वदिति ॥

क्षत्रिद्धादावेबाश्चर्यकारण विद्याचरणसपन्नः पुनर्जाहाण इति सर्वापि

ब्राह्मणजाति स्तूयते तत्र श्रद्धीत्पादनार्थमवज्ञापिरहारार्थे चेत्र्यर्थः । उपनारप्रयोगे मुख्यार्थकरूपनया प्रतिवेध उपनारच्छळम् , यथा

मन्त्रा क्रीशन्तीत्युक्ते च्छलवाद्याह पुरपा क्रीशन्ति न मन्त्रास्तेपामचे-तनत्वादिति ॥

क्षेत्रपरिरक्षणार्थं कृतः काष्टमयश्चतु स्तम्मरूपो मञ्चः । छलवादिनो दधणमाह ।

तस्यापि पूर्ववाजिमहस्थान बाच्यम् । उमयथाऽपि छोके शास्त्रे च

शब्दप्रयोगदर्शनादिति ॥

पराभिवायायरिकाताङ्करापरिकानाङ्गाऽअतिपक्तिलक्षण निमहस्यान विम-तिपत्तिर्वा परेणाविवधिनस्य मुख्यार्थस्य स्वीकारेण दूपणान् । उभयथा मुख्य-प्रकारेण गीणप्रकारेण लोके बाख्ने च प्रयोगदर्शनात् । अतो गीणशद्वप्रयोगे परेण कृते मृख्यार्थस्य पतियेचात्स्यमनीपिकाशतियेचीऽसी न परीपालस्म इति। जातिनिग्रहस्यानयोर्लक्षणमाह ।

प्रवृक्ते हेती समीकरणाभिप्रायेण प्रसमी जाति । पराजयनिमित्तं

निप्रहस्थानम् ॥

प्रसग- प्रतिवेधः । स च प्रत्यक्षामासादावस्तीति न चार्धा जातिस्तः प्रत्यक्ते हेताविति पदम् । तस्याप्यसिद्धत्वादिप्रसमः प्रयुक्ते हेवी भवती ति. तद्वयवच्छेदाय समीकरणाभिप्रायेणेति पदम् । असिद्धत्वादिचोदनं तु परपक्ष-प्रतिपेधाय न त स्वपक्षस्य परपक्षेण समीकरणाभिप्रायेण । यद्यपि प्राप्यप्राप्ति-समादिभ्वेतह्वक्षण, नास्ति तेपां परपक्षण समीकरणाभिमायेणामवृत्तेस्तथापि बाह्रस्यापेक्षयेदं रूक्षण विवाधितम् । अपक्षव्याप्त्यतिप्रसगो जातिरिति त निर्दिष्ट सुत्रकारेण । उक्तानामनुक्ताना चानयाभेदाना निरवशेषेणानिभधान-हेत्माह ।

बहवश्चानयोः सुक्ष्मा भेदास्तेषां कियन्तो भेदा छक्षणोदाहरणाभ्यां

प्रदर्श्यन्ते ॥

तेपामिति निर्धारेण पष्टी तेपा मध्ये इत्यर्थः ।

साधर्म्यवैधर्म्यास्यामुपसंहारे तद्धर्मविपर्ययोगपत्तेः साधर्म्यवैधर्म्यः समी (गी. सु. ५-१-२) ॥

साधम्वेवैधम्बीम्यामन्त्रयस्यतिरेकान्यासुपसहारे साध्यस्यति शेषः । तदः र्मस्य साध्यवर्मस्यानित्यत्वादेविंग्ययो नित्यत्वादिस्तस्योपपात्तः सिद्धिस्तदर्थे तद्धर्भविषर्ययोषभत्तेरिति तादर्थे पष्टीविधानात्साघर्मवैधर्म्यान्यामेव समीक्रिय-मानै। प्रसमी साधर्म्यवैधर्म्यसमी । अनयोख्दाहरणमाह ।

यथाऽनित्यः शब्दः कृतकत्वाद् घटवदित्युक्ते जातिवाद्याह यद्यनि-त्यवटसाधम्यात्कृतकत्वादनित्यः शेव्द इप्यते नित्याकाशसाधम्याद-मृतित्वान्नित्यस्तर्हि प्राप्नोति, यदि च नित्याकाश्रवेधर्म्यात् कृतकत्वाद-नित्य इप्यते, अनित्यघटवैधर्म्यादमूर्तत्वात्तर्हि नित्यः प्राप्नोति विशेषा-भावादिति । अनयोरुत्तरम् ॥

अत्रैव विकल्पोऽमूर्तस्य यंथा नित्यत्वधाधक न भवति तथा सर्वमिष साधम्ये वैधम्ये च साध्यसाधक न भवतीत्युच्यते किंवा कृतकत्ववत्सर्वमिष साधर्मे वैधर्मे च साधक स्यादिति । आश्चे पक्षे जातेरनुत्यान तस्या अपि साधार्याद्वेषम्यीदा समुख्यानात् । द्वितीये पश्चे परिहारमाह ।

अविनामाविनः साधर्म्यस्य वैधर्म्यस्य च हेतुत्वाम्युपगमाद्रप्रसंगो

भूमादिवदिति ॥

यमा अग्रिमस्ताषम्परित्तिमदैषम्परिविनाभूतार्युमादेवीऽग्रिमस्य सि स्पति न पुनरमग्रिमस्ताषम्पर्मात्रादनग्रिमदैषम्पर्दा केवलास्विरमति स्था स्त्वर्य । अविनामाविन इत्येनन विरोपामावीऽसिद इति सूचयति ।

साव्यदृष्टान्तयोधर्मविकल्पाद्रभयसाव्यत्वाचात्कपीपप्रपेवण्याविण्ये

विकल्पसाध्यसमा (गो सू ५ १४) इति॥

चार्य पत्नी विवशित । चार्य १० १० १२ था। चार्य १० १० १२ था। चार्य पत्नी विवशित । चार्यस्था विवश्य । उत्तर्यापकर्यविकल्य समा इत्युम्यकाध्यक्षाच चार्यसम् इति चवच । उत्तर्यापकर्यविकल्यस्त्रदेषु साने पत्न, चार्यचल्यु भाने चृत्य । तदयम्यं पत्रद्वान्त्रयोभेस्य विकल्यादिक-यायदोक्त्य प्रकार्यति वद्योक्त्यं प्रया वान्त्रयं तदाचक्रयं कम्सल्या साव्यद्वान्त्रयोभेस्य मृत्तायुक्तयादेशिकल्यादिक्त्याविक्तयाविकल्यं क्ल्य यदा प्रकार्यति तदा विकल्यसम् , यदा च साध्यद्वान्त्रयोभिक्तव्या दुभावस्य चार्यक्रयोभ स्ववत्य तदा विकल्यसम् , यदा च साध्यद्वान्त्रयोभिक्तव्या दुभावस्य चार्यक्रयोभे स्ववत्यत्य विकल्यसम् । उम्पयनायस्याचीति वक्ता चार्यक्रयाविकल्यः व्याप्त्रयाचीति वक्ता च धर्मवक्त्यः साध्यत्व वे देवद्विस्त्रयावे च सवस्य । चूल्य विकृतिकृत्याविकल्या । उम्पयनायस्याचीति वक्ता च धर्मवक्त्यः स्वर्यये वेते देवद्विस्त्रयावे च सवस्य । चूल्य विकृतिकृति ।

साच्ये दशन्तादनिष्टबर्मप्रसम् उत्कर्षसम् । इष्टबर्मनिवृत्तिरपर्कप

सम इति ॥

ष्ट्रशन्तात्तकाशात्माप्ये श्रे-दादी जिन्दरशिवयानस्य धर्मस्य सावयव त्वादे प्रसम परेणापाद्यमान उत्कर्षसम् । इष्टर्यमीनवृत्तिरिव्यापाद्यमानिवि क्षेत्र । अनुयो स्वरूपमाद ।

यदि कृतक्त्वादानित्य शब्दस्तदाधटवदेव सावयव क्यात्। अथ नैवमनित्योऽपि तर्हि न स्यादाविशेषात्। अश्रावणश्च घटो दृष्ट शब्दोऽपि श्रावणो न स्यादविशेषादिति । शब्दो यदि कृतकस्वात् मानेनानित्योवण्यतेतदाधटोऽपि कृतकस्वातुमानेनानित्योवण्यं स्यात्।

१ क Omits दर्जावर्ण

१ क Omits यदि वर्ण्यावर्ण्यसमी

अथानवंस्थाभयाद् घटस्तेनेवानुमानेनानित्यो वर्ण्यते ततः शब्दोऽप्यव-र्ण्यः स्यादविश्रेषादिति वर्ण्यावर्ण्यसमी ॥

स्पष्टम् ।

अथ विकल्पसमः कृतकत्वाविद्रोपे यथा मूर्वत्वामूर्तत्वादिघमीविक-रूपस्तथा नित्यत्वानित्यत्वविकल्पोऽपि स्यादविद्रोपादिति ॥

साध्यद्दष्टान्तयीरिति वाक्यशेषः ।

अथ साध्यसमो यदि इतकत्वादुभयोरनित्यत्वं तर्हि साव्यत्व-मध्युभयोः स्यात् । न वा कस्यन्विदविशेषादिति ॥

ततश्च साध्यत्वे को हेतुईष्टान्तस्य को वा ष्टप्टान्त इति प्रसगः साध्यसम इति भावः ।

एतेवामुत्तरं किंचित्साधर्म्यादुपसंहारे सिद्धे वैधर्म्यादप्रतिपेषः (गी. स्. ५-१-९ )॥

विधिक्ताप्रमादीयानाप्रयादुष्पांद्वियते यस्मिन् एउपष्टाये द्यान्तनस्य सिद्धैयम्यात्वयं ताप्रमादेवायायानादार्यात्वेयः साम्यन्येशते देयः । अय्या तिमित्तायान्याद्वित्याभृतकृतक्वादिक्वणादुष्पादेवतः इत्युपस्तादः । तस्य सिद्धैयम्याद्वितामावदुम्याद्वातिषयः साम्यत्व । भूगांव सक्षेत्रणादः।

किंचित्साधर्म्याद्धूमवस्वादिल्क्षणात्साध्यद्दष्टान्तयोधेर्मविकरवेऽपि व्यवस्था दृष्टा । तद्पलापे लोकादिविरोधः सर्वातुमानाप्रामाण्यपसंग्धिति ॥

व्यवस्था वन्हिमत्वस्यैव मिद्धिर्देश न पुनर्यस्य कस्यापि दृशन्तधर्मस्य सिद्धिः। नापि तद्सिद्धौ विद्ममत्वस्याप्यमिद्धिः।

१ ट. omits अधानवस्थाभयात

प्राप्य साध्यमप्राप्य वा हेतो: प्राप्त्याऽविशिष्टत्वादप्राप्त्याऽसाधकः त्वाच्य प्राप्त्यप्राप्तिमौ (गी. सृ. ५-१-७) इति ॥

बाज्य ज्ञान्य राक्टादिकार्ये च तदिग्यं शान हितोरित्यत्यानन्तर साधकत्य-मगीवृत्तीमत्युपबद्दारः । विकट्सत्त्वयः ज्ञात्युस्यानीनदाननिक्रणार्यं प्राप्या-जिशिष्टिलादमाप्त्यासाधकस्त्रीते । अत्र हेतुरसाधक इति प्रतिरोधोऽज्याहायः ।

स्त्रार्यमाह । यद्ययं हेतु. प्राप्य साध्यं साधयेदुभयोः प्राप्त्यविशिष्टत्वाद्कुल्यो-

रिव कि कस्य साधनं साव्यं नेति ॥ प्राप्तः स्योगरूप तस्या अविशिष्टल चाधारणस्य तस्मात् ।

अप्राप्य साधको नास्ति काष्टाग्निवदिति ॥

नहि काष्ट्रमयाप्य बहुदिहति प्रकाशयति वेत्यर्थः। परिहरति।

र्येटादिनिष्पत्तिदर्शनात्पीढने चामिचारादप्रतिषेधः (गौ. सू. ५-१-८) इति॥

तिश्वतिस्त्विस्त्रीतियोत व पीडन इति निम्निक्समी पीडनार्गमिनिस्वार इर्दमात् । प्राप्यविश्वेत्रेऽपि कुलालदिना ग्रापंत्र एव पर्वतिक्यमण्य प्रदीपादिता व अकारमानी इर्द्यते स पुर्विषयस्त्रपानापीच्यः । तथाऽ प्राप्तार्थिता व अकारमानी इर्द्यते स पुर्विषयस्त्रपानापीच्यः । तथाऽ प्राप्त्यविशेषेऽश्वीमचारकर्मे पीडन ग्राप्तीः कुर्यदुस्यते न विश्वयस्त्रयो

भवयापि हेतुत्वोपपत्तर्युको निषेघः । मूत्रस्य तात्पर्यार्थमाह ।

प्राप्त्यप्राप्त्यविशेषेऽपि प्रतिनियतार्थवृत्तय एवैते साध्यसाधन-स्वादयो धर्मास्ते निराकर्तुमदाक्याः सर्वप्रमाणविशेषादिनि ॥

स्वादया यमारत । तरा गतु भारत पा स्वभागाना (वा)दान ॥ किंवाय प्रमागेऽपि हेतु माराः प्रतिवेधन्यप्रासो वेत्यादिदोपः समानस्तत स्तेनैन स्वस्य दुष्टावे हेतु दुष्ट एव । बात्युत्तरान्तरमाह ।

प्रागुत्पत्तेः कारणाभाषादनुत्पत्तिसमः (गी. सू. ५-१-१२) ॥

१. ग. घ. read प्राप्त्यविशिष्टत्वाद् ।

२. ग. घ. हे. read अनयोहचर before घटादि ।

सोदाहरणमस्यार्थमाह ।

अनित्यः शब्दः कृतंकत्यादित्युक्ते प्रागुत्पत्तेरिनित्यत्वे कारणं नारतीति नित्यः प्रमुक्तस्तस्योत्पत्तिरसुपपन्नेति ॥

अनुत्वत्त्वा प्रत्यवस्थानमनुत्विसमः । परिहराते ।

तथामाबादुत्पन्नस्य कारणोपपत्तरप्रतिपेयः ॥ उत्तरतस्य शब्दस्य तयामाबादुत्तरिकद्रावाल्कारणोपपत्तरीज्ञलकापकः देतपत्तरेयाः। अन्यपा प्रतिवादिवचनाव्यावद्देशे देतपतृष्टे च दूपचा-तुपर्वतिर्यत्व जातिमयोगव्यायातात् । तालपार्यमाहः–

अनुत्पन्नः शब्दः एव नास्तीति कस्य नित्यत्वादि धर्माश्चिन्त्वंते ॥ आदेशन्दादनित्वपरिमदः ।

जात्यन्तरमाह ।

त्रेकाल्यासिद्धेहेंतोरहेतुम्मः (ग्री. स्. ५-१ १८) ॥ नेकाल्येऽषिद्धिकेतल्यासिद्धिरिति विग्रहः । एतदेव विवृणोति ।

नकाल्याक्षाद्वस्त्रकाल्याक्षिद्वसात । यत्वस्य । वयुगात । यदि पूर्व साधनम् । अप प्रधादविध-मानं कर्षं भाषनम् । अप युगपत्तवापि किं कम्य मार्प्यं साधनं ' वेति द्वयोस्त्रस्यज्ञारुत्वात् ।।

अविग्रमानमिति साध्यकाल इति शेषः । हेतीरहेतुत्वामादनाय प्रतियेषो हेतुसम् इति । परिहरति ।

न हेतुतः साप्यसिद्धेः ॥ षाप्यस्य कार्यस्य ज्ञाप्यस्य च हेतुत एय विदेशयनोर्टन्तेश्च लोके दर्शन - नसुकः प्रतियेषः । यदि पुनरय हेतुतः बाप्यविदिनीङ्गीकयते तदा प्रश्चनि-नियुत्तित्वामि कस्यपिद्धर्मस्याषाधनात् सपोर्वेयप्यप्रमाः । एतदेवादः ।

प्रयुत्त्यादिविरोध इति सूत्रार्थः ॥

१ ग. प. ट. कार्यत्वात् । २ ट. omite अय पक्षात्.....चापनम् । इतोऽपि हेती प्रतिपेषा नापपयत इत्याह ।

प्रतिपेषानुषपतिश्च प्रेवाल्यासिद्धे ॥

यो य बरेण प्रतिपेध क्रियते क कि प्रतिपेध्यास्वर्धतस्थास्य सुमध्य । यदि पूर्व तदाऽपति प्रतिपन्धे करमाव प्रतिपम स्थात् । अय पश्चारकति प्रतिपेधे कय प्रतिपेध । सुगचन्दा सध्येतपोशियाणवीशिव कि कस्य प्रति पेशक प्रतिपन्ध वा स्थात् । एककारस्वाविध्यात् । नवेषमस्यापि प्रतिपे सस्य श्रैकास्यापिक्षेतित पूर्णणे सरमन्तरभाषा करमापि विद्यतस्थादित्या

शक्याह । स्वयचनेनैव प्रतिपेधासिद्धी हेतुसिद्धिरिति सुतार्थ ॥

स्वयं पानाय जीवनातारक्षा रह्मानाक्षराचा पूर्वान स्वीऽप्यय साधर्म्य-वैध्यमादिवातित्रयोग स्वरूपमाय न प्राप्नोताति ताष्ट्राण्येरहर्सायभिति सूच-वृक्षि । जात्यत्तरमाह ।

यात । जाल वर्षाह । एक धुमापपत्तेरविशेष सर्वाऽविशेषप्रसगात्तसद्भावोपपत्तिरविशेषसम

(गी सू ५ १२३) II एतदेव विद्योति ।

यदि घरशब्दयोरेकम्य कार्यत्वम्योपपत्तरनित्यत्वेनाऽविशेष इप्यते मर्वभावाना तहि सद्धावोपपत्तरिवेशेष प्रमज्यत इति ॥

परिहर्गत् । तत्रेदमुच्यते । सर्वेषाऽविशेष प्रत्यक्षविराय , अनित्यत्वेनाऽविशेषे

तत्रदमुच्यते । सवधाऽविश्वपं प्रत्यक्षविरायं , अनित्यत्वेनाऽविशेषे स्वनुमानागमविरायं । वेनचिदविशेषे प्रमेयत्वादिना सिद्धसाधनम् ॥

सर्वेगाविकेप प्रतियेगानुषपत्रेक्ष प्रतिषेण्यप्रतिप्रथमार्भेदानिद्रदिल्ह्यम् । आत्मादिनिकोजनादिषद्यमुक्तवार्थासस्य सम्बति तदमादि तस्वादि न सर्वति । वर्षा दर्शतेलनुभानम् , "अपिनाधी वा अरेऽवसात्मा" (बृहदा॰ उ॰ ४५५१४) इतागास्ताम्या विदाय ।

निदिष्टकारणाभावेऽप्युपल्यादुपलविष्यसम् (गी. सू. ५ १-२७) ॥ देतरमुक्त इति प्रतियेथ इति येप । सूत्र विद्योति । पृथिन्यादिषु कार्यत्वसिद्धये निर्विष्टस्य सावयवत्वस्यामावेऽपि मुद्धचादे। कार्यत्वमुपलञ्चम् ॥

इत्यमयोजकोऽय हेतुरिति । उपलब्ध्या मतिपेघ उपलब्धिसम इति । परिहरति ।

सपक्षेकदेशस्यापि धूमादेर्गमकत्वदर्शनादप्रतिपेध ॥

सपर्येकदेशे वर्तमाना हेतुरस्न सपर्येकदश इत्युक्त , उपचारात् , मद्भाव्दान्द्र पुरुपत्नत् । सपन्त्येकदेशो यह्याची सपर्येकदेश इति निम्नाधिकरणो वा बहुनीहि । अस्य सप्प्रस्तवापके हित्तरी सम्माधिकरणो का बहुनीहि । अस्य सप्प्रस्तवापके हित्तरी सम्माधिकरणा क्षाप्रस्ता कार्येक निम्नाधिकरणा क्षाप्रस्ता कार्येक निम्नाधिकरणा कार्यक क्षाप्रस्ता कार्येक स्वाधिकरणाव्यस्य अक्त् । हृद्धान्त्रस्ता आक्राप्ते हित्तर्य अप्रस्ता । हृद्धान्त्रस्ता आक्राप्ते हित्त । निम्नाधिकरणाव्यस्य अक्त्राप्ते हित्त । व्याधिकरणाव्यस्य । वर्षाप्ते । वर्षायः । वर्षाये पर्यायन्त्रस्ति । इदानिमाशङ्कापूर्वक सूनोक्त परिहारमाह ।

ारहारमाह । कथ तर्हि चुः याटौ कार्यत्वासिद्धिरित्यन आह कारणान्तराटीप तद्ध-मोपपत्तेरप्रातिपेश (गी. सु. ९ १ २८)॥

तद्व्याचष्टे ।

प्रमाणान्तराद्पि वर्ग्यत्वसिद्धिरिन्यर्थ ॥

यथाः भूमाभावेऽयोगोलकादौ प्रमाणा तरादमिसिद्धस्तयेलयः । प्रमाणा न्तरमेव दर्शयति ।

प्रमाण चानुपरुव्धिकारणेष्वसःसु प्रागूर्धं चानुपरुभौदिति ॥

तयाहि बुद्धपदि कार्यभनुषरी-पकारणेप्यसन् प्रामूखे वाऽनुषरुप्यमान त्याद, यदादिवत् । येषावरणादितु सन्तु बुद्धियदादये। विद्यमाना अपि न न्यान्ते ता'यनुषराध्यक्षारणानीःसुच्याते। अस्मिन्नमुमाने जात्तुचर सीप दर्शयति ।

१. ग ह add घटवत् after अनुपलम्भात् ।

तदनुपरञ्चेरनुपलभादभावसिज्यो ताद्वपरीतोषपत्तेरनुपलञ्चिसम (गीसु ५१ २९) इति ॥

ताद्वपरीतोषपत्तरित्यसमादासिद्धो हेतुरिति प्रतिपथाऽध्याहाय । सूत्रमाचष्टे। तस्य बुज्द्यादिकार्यस्यानुपलकोरसुपलमादमावसि दावनुपलानेधवि-परीतोपल्ट युपपत्ते प्रागुर्विमपिबुष्टचादे सद्भाव सेत्म्यते ति माव ॥

अनुपलक्ष्या प्रत्यवस्थानमनुपलन्धिसम्, उपलभ्यमानस्य उपलन्धिरेय स्यानानुपारविधरिति माव । परस्यात्तरमाइ ।

अनुपलभात्मक्त्वादनुपरव्येरहेतु ।।

अनुपलान्धरनुपलमकलादनुपलमह्त्पेण प्रतीयमान वादहतु । पुद्धासु परन्थेनाभावसाधकानुपरन्धिरित्पर्थ । असुमवार्थमाह ।

नास्ताति ज्ञानमञ्जूपल्लिय । सा च तत्स्वभावतया प्रत्यातमवेद्या ।

अतस्तदनुपरुवियरसिध्देत्यभिमाय ॥

यदाऽपि उपलब्धमाव।ऽनुपलव्यिस्तदाऽपि तस्या प्रत्या मवेदात्वादन पलिबरिस्दा । तथाहि शास्त्रपानमपि पूर्वे मास्तीदानी चास्ति रास्त्रशानमपि नापरम्यत इत्यनुपलभरूपण जायते । एतेनापर प्यमान वादुपरव्यि स्यादि त्येतःप्रत्युक्तम् । विधिमुरोनोपरन्धिर्यया प्रतीयते तथाऽनुपरन्य प्रती त्यभावाद् । किंच परवचनस्य स्वरूपामातपेधा मकत्वे हेतोरमतिपद्य स्यात स्वरूप शतिपेचकत्वे स्वयमेव स्यादिन्यलम् ।

नित्यमनित्यभावादनित्ये नित्यत्वोपपत्तेर्नित्यसम् । (गौ सु ५

१३५) इति॥ अस्याथमाह ।

अ नित्यत्वस्य धर्मम्य नित्य सर्वदा सद्भावे धर्मिणोऽपि शब्दस्य सर्वदा सद्भाव । अथानित्यत्व सर्वदा नाहित तथाप्यनित्यत्वाभावाद्वित्य शब्द इते ॥

धर्मिणोऽपि शब्दस्य सर्वदा सद्भाव इति धर्मिणमतरेण धर्मस्यावस्था

नाभावादिति भावः । नित्यत्वस्य प्रसगे नित्यसमः । परिहरति । अनित्यत्वस्य सर्वेदाऽभ्युगमे नित्यत्वविरोधः । अनम्युगमे

जानलत्वस्य चासिद्धो हेतः ॥

नित्य सर्वेदा नियत्तस्य मावादित्ययमिष्कं इत्यर्थः । यत्तु धर्मस्यावस्थाना-द्धर्मिणोऽप्यवस्थानप्रसग इति दूपण तत्राऽऽह ।

प्रव्यंस्थानित्यत्वं न च तास्मन्तित शब्दसद्भाव इति ॥

भावात्मको हि धर्मो निराधयो न भवति न त्वभावात्मक इति भावः । नतु सूत्रकारेणोक्तानामन्यासा विश्वमानामामिह कस्मादनभिधानमित्याशक्या-SSs ।

एतेनान्यत्वस्याऽऽत्मनोऽनन्यत्वादन्यत्वं नै।स्तीत्यसदुत्तराणि प्रत्यु-क्तनि ॥

एतेन कतिपयक्षातीना स्वरूपदर्शन्पिरहाराभियानेन प्रस्पुकानि तत्समा-नन्यायवेषीत भावः। यदिदमण्यदुन्यते तत्त्रस्थादग्युतानन्यत्, , यदि स्वरू-पहस्प्तदाः।नशानादध्येय स्यात् । अथानभ्यदारप्यनम्पत्याद्वायन्य न स्यात् स्वन्यताया अभाव इतीयमन्यस्थमा जातिः। कथामय निराष्ट्रतेथलः आहं ।

निभित्तांन्तरात्संज्ञातरे योज्यमानेऽप्येथे तथाभावस्य निराकर्जुम-शक्यत्वातु ॥

निमित्तान्तरात्वरूपिध्यमा भेदाभावरुक्षशात्कशान्तरेऽनन्यशस्य योज्यमाने भरेणाप्त्रये तथाभावस्य वस्त्रतराविद्यान्यशस्य स्वरक्षताविद्यान्यशस्य निमकर्तुन्यशस्य स्वरक्षतात् । यदि वा पदादी निम्निकत्तरात्वदार्यान्तराविद्याया मेदरुक्षणात्व- आग्नतरेऽन्यशस्य विद्यान्तरेऽच्यान्यः भेदरूक्षणात्व- अग्नतरेऽन्यशस्य विद्यान्तरेऽच्यान्यस्य स्वरूपिक्षया भेदरूक्ष्यत्यस्य निराकर्तुमात्रस्यवाद्यान्तदियदित्ययः ।

ननु तथापि वचनवृत्या भग्रहा जात्युत्तराणि सर्वाणि करमाझोका नीत्याह ।

१, घ adds पृथक before नास्ति ।

आनन्त्यात्र सर्वाणि नात्युत्तराण्युदाहर्तुं शक्यन्ते स्त्राणाम च्युदाहरणार्थस्वात् ॥

स्त्राणामुदाहरणार्थस्य च चतुर्विदातिव्यतिरिक्तजात्यन्तरेणाय्यनन्यसमा दिना स्थानान्तरे सुत्रकारेण प्रत्यवस्थानकरणादिशायते । उपसहर्यत ।

उत्तरा जातिभेदाः । अभेदानी निमहस्थानान्युरुयन्ते । तान्यिषि भिन्नतिषर्यप्रतिषर्योधिकरपानन्त्यादसस्यातानीत्यतः सदेषेण व्युत्पा व्यते ॥

सूत्रोचानि द्वाविद्यतिनिप्रदृश्धानानीइल्धगादाइरणान्या प्रदर्धन्त इत्य र्थ । तथा च सूत्रम् ।

प्रतिज्ञाहानिः प्रतिज्ञान्तरं, प्रतिज्ञानिरोधः, प्रतिज्ञानन्यामः, हरेवन्तरं, अर्थोन्तरं, निर्मथनः, अविज्ञातार्थं, अर्पापैनः, अप्राप्तनः, न्यून अधिरः, पुनरक्तः, अनुमुभावणः, प्रज्ञानः, अप्रतिमः, विक्षेप मतानुज्ञा, वर्यनुयोज्योषेक्षण निरनुयोज्यानु योगः, अप्रतिद्वान्तः, हेल्नाभासाश्च निम्रहस्थानानि । (गौ सू ५ २१)॥

सूत्रे वाक्यासम्बातामपि रियातपस्यतिपत्तित्वकृत्वते पराच्यानिम साल्यानिमद्दरयानिमञ्जरम् । अकमासकृत्यमायो यनिरवेक्षाणामेपा स्वकार्यकर् णसामर्थ्यभक्रसार्यम् । सूत्रनमेण रुक्षणमाहः ।

तत्र साध्ये प्रतिदृष्टान्तधर्मानुज्ञा प्रतिशाहानि ॥ अस्या उदाहरणमाह ।

यदि कृतकत्वादनित्य शब्द इप्यते तर्हि आकाशवदमूर्तत्वा ज्ञित्य किंनप्यते । एव प्रतिवादिनीके वाद्याह मवतु किंनोबोच्यते ।

श्या बोध्यत इ बाधत।

तस्य नित्यत्वाम्युपगमेनानित्यत्वप्रतिज्ञा हीयतेऽत प्रतिज्ञाहानि-र्नोम निग्रहस्थाने भवतीति ॥

उपल्क्षणमेतत् । हेतुहान्यादीनामध्यनेन सम्रहः । तथाहानित्य राब्दः ममेमलादित्यस्य हेतोरनैकान्तिकत्वेन प्रतिपेधे कृते सत्यमस्य तर्हि कृतकत्या दिति तृत्वतो हेतुहानि । अनित्ये वाह्यमसे कार्यलादित्यस्य भागामिष्ट्या मतिषेभे माग एव तर्हि पक्षीक्षतं हति वदत पद्यहानि । एव प्रतिशाविदेष-हान्यादयोऽस्थानियांमपूर्णेऽमिहिता इति तत्तेव शतत्या ।

प्रतिज्ञातार्थप्रतिषेषे धर्मविकल्पात्तदर्थानिदेश प्रतिज्ञान्तरम् (गी. स. ९ २-१ )॥

. लक्षणसूत्रमु शहरणपदर्शनमुखेन ब्याचष्टे ।

सर्वेमनित्य सत्त्वादित्यस्य दृष्टान्तामोबन प्रतिज्ञातार्थस्य प्रतिषेषे । पूर्मो बिमादास्पदीभूतत्वाविरुरुणस्तस्य विक्रल , प्रतिज्ञातार्थस्य विशे पणत्वेन योजन । तदर्थ इति प्रतिषेषनितृत्त्यर्थे यया मशकार्थे धृम इति निर्देश । विभादास्पदीभृत सर्वमनित्यमित्येतत्प्रतिज्ञान्तर निप्र हस्यान हेल्वनतस्विति ॥

दृष्टान्ताभावेनासाधारणस्वेनत्वयं । शतिषधानकृत्वर्धं इस्वेतेन तन्द्रज्दः प्रतिभाषपामधी, अर्थकं निवृत्तिमात्रिकयोजनपार्धातं सूचितम् । नत् निर्वि वेपमतिशाया प्रदृष्णायात्रिकाक्षातिकोऽस्य से निवेशः । न स्वरूपमात्रापारं स्यागात्त्रस्यैन चिवारणान्तरं समयीयत् अनुस्तरातः ।

प्रतिज्ञाहेरवेरियेष श्रतिज्ञाविरोध । यथा गुणव्यतिरिक्त द्रव्य, भेदेनानुपलभौदिति ॥

नच वक्तव्य विषक्षिहत्वाभाग एवायमते। न पृथन्त्राच्य इति । व्याप्ति

र ग. ड add घटवत् after अनुपरुम्भात् ।

### भासवैज्ञप्रणीतन्यायसारः

ब्रह्णवशादिषद्धहैत्वाभासे विरोधोपममः, इह हेतुप्रतिशावचनश्रवणमाश्रा देवेतीयता भेदेन प्रयाभिधानम । पक्षप्रतिषेधे प्रतिज्ञातार्थापनयनं ५ तिज्ञासंन्यास (गौ सू. ५-२-५)

पक्षप्रतिपेषेऽन्रष्णोऽयमग्निरित्यम्य प्रत्यक्ष वरोषित्वन प्रतिपेषे वाद्याह संपरयध्वं संपरयध्यमहो मध्यस्याः साहिणो नाहमशिमन्षणं वयीमी-

स्यनकोपाङ्गेयमित्यतस्यतिहार्मन्यः सल्क्षण निग्रहस्यानामिति ॥ अत्र प्रतिशासन्यासस्योपलक्षणत्वाद्धन्यादसन्यासा अपि निग्रहहेतवो वेदितव्याः । यथाऽनित्यः शब्दः प्रमेशव्यादितस्यानैकान्तिस्वेन प्रतिपेधे वृत्ते

नाइमनिन्यत्वे प्रमेयत्व हेतु बवीमीति धुवाणस्य हेतुसन्यास इत्यादिः । समो गम्युन्छिप्रनिष्टरवरतीत्यादिस्य (पा. १-३-२९) हरीश्चेति वस्तव्यमित्यनेन सपश्यप्यमित्यात्मने-दम् ।

अविशेषोक्ते हेती प्रतिषिद्धे विकेषमिर्द्धतो हेत्यन्तरम् ( गी. सु-

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विशिष्यते येनासी विशेषो विशेषण न विश्वते यस्मिससायविशेषः। स चासाबुक्तश्रेत्यविरोपोक्तः । तस्मिन् हेटुरच्दश्च परार्यानुमानवाक्यगत साधनभागापलक्षकः । यचनशब्दस्याध्याहारः । तेन चाविशिष्टसाधनमभिधाय सङ्घणे च गरोद्धाविते पश्चाद्विकिष्टमाभद्द्यतो यचन हैत्वन्तर्मित्वर्थः ।

अस्योदाहरणभाद्य ।

यथा नित्या वेदा असर्यमाणकर्तृकत्वादित्यस्य भीर्णकृपाऽऽरा-मादिभिरनेकान्तिकल्वेन प्रतिपेषे संप्रदायाविच्छेदे सतीति विशेषण-**मिच्छतो हे**त्वतरमिति निप्रहस्थानं ॥

सभवतीति दोषः । कथमित्याशक्याह ।

पर्वस्यासाधकस्योपादानात ॥

ननु प्रतिशाद्दांन्या हेतुद्दान्यादीनामुपलक्षणबस्प्रतिशान्तरेण स्याप्युपरक्षण भविष्यतीति विभस्य पृथगुपादानेनान्ययोदाहरणान्तरादीती मपि एष्युपादानप्रधरा । यथा गुणः शब्दः धामान्यवत्तास्यरेवत्वे सत्यसम् दादिवाविकेन्द्रियमाहात्वाद्वपदिवदित्यतः रूपमात्रस्यास्यदादिप्रत्यक्षत्वाभावा-त्याप्रनाविकले दृष्टाने दृष्टितं पटरूपादिगदिति वदत उदाइरणान्यः वर्षोपनयान्यतः निगमनान्तरमप्युदाहरणीयम् । सत्यम् । तथापि परार्थातुमान-वानवस्य साध्यक्षापनरूपत्या तन्नेद्विवयक्षया पृथयभिषानम् । तैनात्र प्रतिशान्तरः निगमनान्तरं च प्रतिशान्तरशब्देन यहाते । हेत्यन्तरमुदाहरणा न्तरमुपनवान्तरं च हेत्वन्तरमङ्गेन यहात इति।

प्रकृतादर्थादप्रतिसंबद्धार्थमर्थान्तरम् (गौ. सू. ५ २ ७) ॥

अन्नान्यदिख्यपाहार्यं, अर्थान्तरामिति लश्यपदमेव ना ल्धाणेऽप्पाहत्या पंतरयनीयम् । तेन प्रकृतात्मस्तुतादर्थात्माध्यमाधनातदूरणाद्वा यदर्यान्तर् प्रहत्तेनात्मयदार्थमणुरयोगि तदर्थान्तरामित्यर्थं । एतदेच सोदाहरणमाह । यथानित्यः द्याद्वोऽस्पर्शवत्यादिति हेतो । हेतुश्च हिमोतेर्घातास्तु-न्त्रत्यये कृते सिति कृटन्त पर्वमित्यादि प्रसन्त्यानुप्रसन्त्या प्रकृतार्था

नुपयोगिशास्त्रान्तरमुपदिशतोऽधीन्तरं निमहस्यानमिति ॥
अरवर्शवत्वादिति हेतुमज्ञानात्मयुज्यानन्तरमेव म्वयमनैकान्तिकत्वमेय
जानानरत्त्राच्छदानार्थमेव मन्तर् । इति भाव ।

वर्णक्रमनिर्देशवित्रर्थकम् (गौ सू. ५ २-८) यथा नित्य शब्दः

कचटतपाना गजडद्बवत्वात् घझढधभवत् ॥ वर्णक्रमनिर्देशो वर्णाना पाठकम', अआहर्ष हत्यादिः, स इव तदत् ।

, भाइत्य चात्रार्थश्च प्यापा पात्रका, प्रभाव द्रशादिक् । वर्णकम् । वर्णकम्म । वर्णकम् । वर्णकम्म । वर्णकम्म । वर्णकम् । वर्णकम्म । वर्णकम्म । वर्

परिषत्प्रतिवादिभ्या त्रिरभिहितमप्यविज्ञातमविज्ञातार्थम् (गी.सू.

१ ग. adds after पर-पर च नामाख्यातोपसर्गनिपातभेदाचशु-विधामित्यादि ।

५-२-९)॥ यद्वानधं नादिना त्रिराभितमध्यप्रतीतप्रयोगाऽतिद्वतीया-रणादिना निमित्तन परिपत्प्रतिवादिम्या न ज्ञायते तद्ज्ञानसंवरणा-योक्तमविज्ञातार्थ नाम निप्रहस्थानमिति ॥

म शायते इति विद्यमानार्थमेवार्थतो न शायत इत्यर्थः । न पुन. खरूपः इत्यर्थः ।

त्वयः । गैर्वापर्यायोगादप्रतिसंबद्धार्थमपार्थकम् ( ( गौ. सू.५-२- / ० ) ।

पूर्व विदेशपणमनर चिरोष्य तथोर्भानः पौर्वापर्य विदेशपणिनदेशप्यमाव स्तेतायोगोऽसंवधत्तरमात्कारणादमतिसर्वः)ऽनिविते।ऽर्यो यस्य तदसर्वः

र्थम् । तत्रपास्ययोग्निन्यतः उदाहरणमाह ।

चया दश दाडिमानि पडपूपा इति ॥ पदयोरनन्वितले निदर्शनमाह ।

कण्डमनाजिनमित्यादीनीति ॥

अवयविषर्यासवचनमप्राप्तकालम् (गौ. मू. ५-२-११)॥

विषयोसेन स्यत्ययेन वचन विषयासवधनम् । अवयत्राना विषयासत्रचनम् । यवविषयासवचनम् । सूत्रस्यार्थमाह।

प्रतिज्ञादीनामथैवशास्त्रमस्तेषा विषययेणाभिषान निग्रहस्थानमिति। स्पष्टम् । एतच नियमक्थाया निग्रहस्थानमकथाया तु न विरोधः ।

ह्यानमन्यतमेनाप्यवयवेन न्यूनम् (गौ. म्.५ २-१२ )॥ साध

नामावे साध्यासिद्धेरिति॥

उक्तमेतत् ।

हेतूदाहरणादिकमधिकम् ( गी. सृ. ५ २-१३) ॥ हेतुदाहरणप्रहण भर्वस्याधिकस्योपल्छणम् । अस्य निग्रहस्यानस्ये कारणमाः

१ स. अन्तिमेत.

एकेन कुतार्थस्वादितरानर्थक्यमिति ॥

एक एव हेर्नुह्टान्तो वा मयोज्यत हित नियमपूर्विकायामेतहूगणम् । न स्वत्र । असंभववादिना तु सर्वदा । एतज्व न्यूनाधिकरःशणद्वयापि स्वस्यम-ताम्युनगतावयवापेशया न्यूनत्वे चाधिकस्त्रे च दुगण विशेषम् ।

शब्दार्थयोः पुनर्वचनं पुनरुक्तमन्यत्रानुवाटात् (गा.मू.५-२-१४)॥

एतद्रवाच्छे।

मार्थक पुनरभिधानमनुबादः । तद्यातिरेकेण पुनरभिधानं पुनर-क्तम् । नित्यः राज्दे। नित्यः राज्द इति राज्दपुनरुक्तम् । नित्यो भ्वनिरावनार्शो राज्द इत्यर्थपुनरुक्तमिति ॥

सार्थक पुनरभिधानयथाः गीगीः कामहुधेत्यादि। पुनवकान्तरमाहः। अथीदापन्नस्य स्वदाब्देन पुनर्वचनं पुनरुक्तम् (गी.मू ५-२-१६)॥

यथा साधन्योदाहरणेऽभिहिते विधन्योदाहरणाभिधानम् ॥

व्याप्तिच्यापनार्ये श्वदाहरणमुच्यते तयैकेनाप्युदाहरणेन कृतामित व्यर्थमुभवाभिधानम् । यथा यथान्तक तसदीनव्यया पदानिवाभिधानय पदिनवमन्नते तत्त्वकस्तिप न भवति यथा गगनम् इति । अन्यव्यव्यतिकत्त्राप
गार्थमुभवाभिधानमिति नेवैतवा । तत्त्रापनं प्रयोजनाभावाद क्यांतिप्रती-

र्त्यमनुमानांचद्रेः । चोदयति । कथं तन्निप्रहस्थानांमिति ॥

तादीतपुनयसमात्रम् ।

कथावसानाविरोधित्वादेकेन कृतार्थत्वादितराऽऽनर्थन्यादिति ॥

उक्तस्यापि युनराभिषानेऽस्यारया वैदम्पी चेत्रयीः । एतद्दि नियमकथा-यामेव निम्नष्टरयानम् , अनिरमकयायो तु साधिमीतवादिनोरपेशायो छत्यां

१ प. इ. omit निन्यो धानिः.....पुनरसर्गार्गति ।

स्पष्टार्य पुनामियानेऽपि विरोधामावात् त्रिरिमधानीनयमाय नातिप्रसमः। तथाव्यधिकासेद न । भिणत शित वेत् सत्यम् । पुनक्तमध्यधिकं दर्शित मेव व्यधिकात् नियामेदेन पुनक्तं पृष्युक्त निष्यसुत्यादनार्थीमध्यदोयः।

विज्ञातस्य परिषदा शिरभिहितस्याप्यप्रस्युचारणमननुमापणम् (गो. सू. ५-२-१७) प्रतिवादिनो निग्रहस्थानम् ॥

उपलक्षणमेतत्, सन्मतिवादिदूपणस्याननुवादे वादिनोऽपि े सन्दावात् । कथमेतिवादस्थानीमत्यासक्याह ।

अप्रत्युचारयन्त्रिमाश्रयः परपक्षप्रतिपेधं त्रृयादिति ॥

क आध्यो विषयो यस्ताधी किमाधन । एछेन वृषणमालानुवादेऽप्यसमयं स्वेतहुम्लामिति सूचित न पुनाः सर्वानुवादः क्रवेत्व इति । क्रिसिद्दिनस्यैते दपि परिपदस्युनगमप्लेपन्छण यावत् माभिना अन्यतस्याणानामार्यः निश्च न्यान्त ताबदुक्तव्यमिति भाषाः।

अविज्ञातार्थे चाज्ञानम् ( गौ. स्. ५-२-१८)॥ चकारेण पूर्वभूजादिशातस्य परिषदा त्रिरमिहितस्यापीत्येतदाकृष्यते,

चकारण पूर्वसूत्राहिशातस्य पारपदा त्रिरोमाईसस्यापित्येतदानृच्यते, सदेवाद ।

यद्वाचय त्रिराभेहितमिष परिषदाऽवगलार्थ प्रतिवादी प्रत्युक्चा-रपत्वापि नार्पतः सम्यगिषगच्छिति तदलानं नाम प्रतिवादिनो निप्रह-स्थानमिति ॥

अत्रापि प्रतिवादिग्रहणमुपलक्षणम् ।

कथानम्युपेत्य तूर्णी माबोऽप्रतिमा वादिप्रतिवादिनो निप्रहस्थान-मिति ॥

अननुमापणे दु न तृष्णीमास्ते किंत्वप्रखुज्वारयञ्जपि दूषणादिकमाभि द्वाति । अतो नानयेरभेदः ।

कार्येज्यासंगात्कपाविच्छेदो विहेषः (गी. सू. ९-२-२०)॥ अखार्थमारः। कथामम्युपगम्य सम्येषु निलितेषु ववीत्यद्य मे महत्त्रयोजनमास्ति तसिन्नवसिते पश्चात्कथयिप्यामीति ॥

यरि पुनरादानीमेव माद्रायोजन सम्या अम्युपगच्छान्ते तद्दर्शिनः क्याजिन्छेदो न परा वय द्वित । न नेदमयीन्तरेऽन्तर्भवतीति वाच्यम् । हेतु-प्रयोगन्तर ताद्युपयोगियचनमर्यान्त म्। अत्र हेतुन्यासमीर पश्चारक्रयीयच्या मीति वदरवरोऽहित शेदः ।

स्वपसद्रोपाम्युपगमात्परपसद्रोपप्रसंगो मतानुज्ञा (गौ स्.५-२-२ १)॥

पक्षोऽत्र सिद्धान्तो विशक्षितः, न पुनः सित्ताध्यिपितधर्मीविशिष्टधर्मि-भात्रम् । अन्युपगमीऽपरिहरणम् । तेन स्वसिद्धान्ते परोक्तदूपणमपरिद्धत्य पर सिद्धान्ते दोषप्रसजन मतानुज्ञेत्यर्थैः । तदेवाह ।

यः स्वपक्षे मनागिष दोपं न परिहरति केवलं परपक्षे दोपं प्रसं-नयति भवांश्चोर इत्युक्ते त्वमिष चोर इति तस्येदं निग्रहम्यानम्॥

करमादित्याऽऽशक्याह ।

स्वयं दोषाम्युपगमात्परेणानम्युपगमात् ॥ अग्रतिधिद्दमनुमत भवतीति न्यायेनेति मावः।

निम्रहं प्राप्तस्यानिम्रहः पर्यनुयोज्योपेक्षणम् (गी. सू.५-२-२२)॥

एतद्व्याचष्टे ।

पर्यनुयोज्यो नाम निह्य्रोषपत्त्या चोदनीयस्तस्योपेक्षणं निम्नहं माघोऽसीत्यननुयोग इति ॥

् एतच्च निप्रदृश्यान कतरस्थात्र पराष्ट्रयः इति पृष्टया परिषदा समुद्राय-नीयम् । निष्रदं भातस्य स्वदीयोद्धायनानुषपत्तेः ।

१. ग. घ. ट. एतदुमाभ्यामनुक्तया परिषदा वक्तव्यम्।

अनिग्रहस्थाने निग्रहस्थानाभियोगो निरनुयोज्यानुयोगः (गाँ, पू. ५ २-२३) ॥

अदीपे दीपीद्भावन[मत्वर्ध | एतदेवीदाहरीत ।

यथा सावयवत्वेन पृथिव्यादी कार्यत्वसाचने परो ब्रुयादप्रयोजकोऽ य हेत्वाभास इति तस्येद मिथ्याभियोगलक्षण निग्रहस्थानमिति॥

द्रश्यात सति द्रयाप्रियात सावयवल न वास्य वार्यवाय साध्येत विद्यानायन्यतम्यूपनातित । वृद्धवादी सावयवलामांव वार्यव्यान्यतम्यूपनातित । वृद्धवादी सावयवलामांव वार्यव्यान्यतम्यूपनातित । वृद्धवादी सावयवलामांव वार्यव्यान्यतम्यूपनाति व्या सप्त्रश्याप्रकार स्थान्यत्यामात् अस सप्तर्श्याप्यके हेत्यत्ये सावयवलायात्रस्य द्रतिराप्योवावन्यत्याल्यापकमा त्रस्य सुमादे । अत्र तु कादाविक्तत्य स्करणाय्यायस्य प्रयोजकः । सावयवलायात्रित वेष कार्यवकाराविक्तत्यचे भयोष वात्। अध्यापकस्याप्यविद्य साविद्योगरादित वेष सार्यवकार्यावक्तव्यो भयोग वात्। अध्यापकस्याप्यविद्य साविद्योगरादित वेष सार्यवकार्यावकार्यावकार्यावकार्या

त्याददारपाद्वत वन वनाकरण वन नामत्र दस्तरण्या सिद्धान्तमभूषेत्यानिवमान्त्रयाप्रसागेऽपसिद्धान्त (वी सू १-२ २४)॥ यद्या सिमासामपुरागन्य वश्चिद्गत्रहोन्न न्यासायन मित्याहा ।वयपुत्तर द्विहोत्रक्रिया प्रध्वन्ता सर्ती स्वर्गसायिका भविष्यतीत्यनुगुक्तः प्राह अन्या क्रियणाऽउराधित पर्रमेश्चर फल दर्जात राजादिवदिति त

स्येश्वरानम्युपगमादपासिद्धातो निश्रहम्थानम् ॥

हति वाज्यमिति शेष । अये व्यत्यया सुरमाहु 'सिद्धान्तमुपेत्य कविर्द' मितशाय निवमाचाद्विरापेन कयाप्रधम कथाकरणमपिद्धात' इति त' युक्तमित्याह ।

प्रतिज्ञातार्थविषयेयस्तु प्रतिज्ञाहानिर्नापसिद्धात इति । हेल्बाम साध्य यथोक्ता (गौ सू ५२२५)॥

यथा येन प्रवारेण हेलाभाषा उत्तास्त्रेत प्रवारेण निप्रहस्थानानि न प्र प्रमाणस्य प्रमेयलबङ्क्षणान्तरेण । हेलामासरस्थानेनेन यथोतेन हेलामा उत्तास्त्रेन सकारेण निम्नहस्थानानि तदेयाऽऽह । हेत्वाभासलक्षणेनेव यथोक्तेन लक्षिता हेत्वाभासा निप्रहस्थानानी-

चकारो इष्टान्ताभासानन्वयविपरीतान्वयादिसमुख्ये, सेपामपि निग्रइहेतुः वात् । सूत्रोत्तानि द्वाविंशतिर्निग्रहस्थानानि न नियमार्थानि वित्पलक्षणा-

र्भनीति चाह। एतेन दुर्वचनकपोलताडनवादित्रादीना साधनानुपयोगित्वेन निप्रह-

स्थानत्वं वेदितव्यम् । नियमकथाया त्वपशब्दादीनामिति ॥ एतेनेति केषाचिह्नक्षणोदाहरणप्रपचनेन । नियमकथाया तु सस्कृतेन मया

वक्तव्यम् वर्मत्यागेन वा श्लोकवधेन वेत्वेवरूपायाम् ।

इति न्यायसारे पदपचिकायामनुमानपरिच्छेदो द्वितीय ।।

## नृतीयः परिच्छेदः ।

अवसितमनुमानमागमम्येटानी रक्षणमुच्यते ॥

अविधत निश्चितनतुमानीमीत क्लानुक्षीतीनगरमस्यानुमानपूर्वकरासस्यान्यस्यान्यस्यान्यस्यान्यस्यान्यस्यान्यस्यान्यस्य सम्मानन्यस्यानस्य स्थाजवसर इति सूचयति । तथाहि समयप्रहणस्यतः प्रद्यानामयीरोपनशायनत्वम् । समयग्रहण च प्रायेण बुद्धव्ययदारादनुमानस्यानेविति ।

समयबल्न मन्यवपरोक्षानुभवसाधनमागम ॥

सम्य स्थेत पुरुष्ट्रशे न पुत्रशंकाभाविकत् स्वाभाविकते हे आविज्ञामाविष्ट्रमां दिल्याचीम् विभिन्न सिंद्रशिवम् । न हि भूमो दहसिक तद्यान लगदिकमनुमाप्यति इत्यान दियान पुरुष स्वाभाविक व्याप्यति क्षत्राच्यान पुरुष य य यत्र स्वन्यते त तत्र ययासीमव प्रतीति कुर्वाने, अवोऽनिकामानाश्वस्यो भिन्न स एव उत्त सद्यासीमव प्रतीति कुर्वाने, अवोऽनिकामानाश्वस्य भिन्न स एव उत्त सद्याशी वेत समयश्यते । अत्र च समयशिवया सामाविक्य प्रतासिक व्याप्यतिक्ष्यलाम् वरोक्षय प्रतीति वावत्। समीच समयादिक्यलाम् वरोक्षय प्रतीति वावत्। समीच समयादिक्यलाम् वरोक्षय प्रतासिकमः सामाविक वेद्यानिक विकासिक व्याप्तानिक विकासिक विकासि

स द्विविध दशहरार्थभेदात् ॥

अपे प्रयोजन तत्र रष्टप्रयोजन आगमो यथा नशास्तीर फलाने सि ग्रहान्तर्मीद्रमानीत्यादि, अटहार्थस्य स्वीमामो वजेतत्यादि । अर्थोऽस्तर्सर्धे स्वात् सर्वद्यन्द्रानामप्रामाण्यांनिति शैदो सन्तते त प्रत्यार ।

तत्र दृष्टार्थाना वान्याना प्रायेण प्रवृत्तिसामध्यीरप्रामाणय सम्येनी
पृत्ति नायिको चेदेद्रप्राय्ययां चानिष्ट्यीरायां च, तत्या कार्म्य तत्ययोजनावन्त्व, तस्यात् अपमीप्रकृत्यः, स्व्यतिसायिकस्य प्रायव्य तत्ययोजनावन च मान्याचिति शेके प्रतिकायया स्वीप्रचेत तद्वदान्यारे त्यप्रत्यसायात्विकायं प्रायन्त् समाचीतत्व्यक्षियम् । अव्यया व्यवस्थानार्यः रुग्रस्थये नरिवृत्यक्ष यतंत्र इति नास्यकार्यः साधीक्षणेकियवनानार्यः शून्यवेन व्यथमपोगत्यान्मीनशरणमेन यास्य स्यात् । विवादाःश्याधितानि यास्यानि प्रमाणानि । समर्थप्रद्व रिकारणत्यात्, प्रत्यभादिवादिति स्थितम् । अदृष्टार्थाना पुनराप्तोक्तत्वेन ॥

पुन शन्द प्राक्तनवाक्यप्रामाण्यसमर्थनप्रकारवैलक्षण्यशापने । चोदयति । कथम् ॥

अद्द्वार्थाना प्रामाण्यानेश्वय इति । अयमभिषान्य , न तावत् प्रशृत्तकी मध्यान्येप्रामाण्यानेश्वय , अद्द्वार्थ्यवादेव । न हि स्वर्यादय इदानीमय केना वि कृतयागेन प्राप्यते । नाप्यातेग्वरुवे । न हि स्वर्यादय इदानीमय केना वि कृतयागेन प्राप्यत्व । नाप्यातेग्वरुवे । परिहर्रति । प्रत्याप्यते प्रामाण्यतिश्वय इति । परिहर्रति । प्रत्याप्याद्याद्याद्याद्यात्वर्यात् प्रमाण्यत्वन्याय, तत्प्रणितानित्रिवर्द्यात्वे परमाप्तव्यम्वप्यायं, तत्प्रणिताना सर्ववा क्यानामश्चामाण्ये कारणाभावात् , प्रामाण्यमनुमीयते ॥

यद्यपि सर्वेवद्यास्याना प्रवृत्तिकास्य न परते तथापि तदेकदश्नताना प्रक्रमा यगेत, मार्याया वृद्धिकामा यगेत प्रवृत्तिकामा प्रवृत्तिकामा स्वात्ति प्रवृत्तिकामा स्वात्ति प्रवृत्तिकामा स्वात्ति प्रवृत्तिकामा स्वात्ति प्रवृत्तिकामा स्वात्ति प्रवृत्तिकामा स्वात्ति प्रवृत्तिकामा स्वात्तिक प्रवृत्ति । वृत्तिक प्रवृत्ति । वृत्ति । वृत्त

<sup>?</sup> ग. घ rend before पुत्रकामी-कारीरी निवरित् वृष्टिकाम. !

### भामवंत्रप्रणीतन्यायमार

आपण कीयमाणाना बत्नानामुपलम्भनात् । महि तन्मुलताशद्का रत्नाकरमहानिधे ॥ नन्देन पौर्येयत्वात् प्रामाण्यप्रतिपादन " रामद्रपादि कालुप्य पुरुपात्मलम्यतः ॥ अतोऽप्रामाण्यशेरुकाऽपि निष्कल्ट्का असन्यत ।

वदे प्रमाणता तम्माजित्यत्यनाम्युपेयताम ॥ न नित्यत्वेन ॥

इत्याशहकयाह ।

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नहि नित्यन्यादेद प्रमाणमिति वन शक्यत । आतान्त करणादीना नित्यत्वऽवि सरायीयपर्ययोत्पादनदभायामप्रमाणखेनानैकान्तिकत्वात् । नित्यत्वे सति,पुरुपदीपादीनामनस्प्रवेगाद्यामाण्यशद्वानिहृत्ती वृद्यामाण्यस्वत् एवे ति चेत्, न । वेदस्य विशिष्टतानसाधनन्य प्रामाण्य । तस्य न रातः समयग्रहणाः वेशुणात् । अन्यया व्याकरणादिव्युपत्तिरहिताना वेदश्रवणमात्रादर्थप्रतिपत्ति प्रसम । अय सन्जनिवस्य भानस्य प्रामान्य स्वतस्त्वत्रापि स्वत इति कोऽर्य विमत्पत्यपेभया जन्यपेश्वया वा । न ता एत्लार्यस्य व स्थापि स्वत प्रत्यसिद्देशः । श्रम सम्योदमय्योवाचसाधारणकारणातिरित्तानपेश्या जायमानत् स्वतस्य, न । प्रमाणाभाषातः । विषयेये तु, भमाण, सम्यद्मिष्योवाधसाधारणकारणाति रित्तकारणसहिताज्ञायते। साधारणेषु सत्त्वव्यनुत्पयमानत्वात् । न वाऽष्टिद्री हेत । मिध्या गानीत्पत्तिक्षमये साधारणकारणसद्भावेऽपि प्रमाणानुत्पादनात् । नापि स्वत एव शरि ,शानस्य स्वसंवजन्यासिद्धे ,भाद्देरनम्युपरामाच,अर्थपाव न्यान्यधानुष्यस्यासोधः सिध्यति । असः यया ज्ञायते जान त्येव सामग्रधा प्रमा र्णामेत्यत्र शायमानत्वात्त्वत वामाण्यामिति, तम्न, श्रीसद्धत्वात् । न हि ययाकथ चिद्धि श्राथमानी बीध प्रमाण जायते मिष्याबीधस्यापि तथाप्रतीतिप्रस गात . क्विट्वोधे सम्यिडिमध्या बेति सहायाच । प्रामाण्य परतो जायते। अनम्य स्तदशाया सद्ययिगयत्वात्, अभ्रामाण्यवत् । अयं नित्यत्वेनामामाण्यदाकाया निश्की पश्चाप्रकृतिसामध्येन महाजनपरिग्रहीतत्वेन वा वेदस्य प्रामाण्य सिच्यतीति नेत्। एसत्यीरपेयत्वेऽपि समानम् । न नामामाण्यशकानिया सार्थं प्रमाणान्तरयोगं प्रामाण्यसायकादेवापामान्यशकाया अपि निराससिक्रे ।श्यिलम् । नापि नित्यत्वे धमाणमन्तीत्याह ।

वाक्याना हि नित्यत्वे प्रमाणाभावात् । अनित्यत्वे पुनर्वाक्यत्वा-चनेकमनुमानम् ॥

हिशद्रश्रार्थे दूषणानरसूचने । पदरचनात्मक हि वाक्य । न च तनि त्यत्वे प्रमाणमस्ति । नित्यानि वेदवानयानि । सप्रदायाविच्छेदकत्वे सति, अस्म र्थमाणकर्तुकत्याद।काशवादिति चेत्र ,साधनविकलत्याद् दृष्टान्नस्य । सपदायावि च्छेदो हि वृद्धपरपरया यावद्वाक्यस्यानुवर्तनम् , न च ताद्दशमाकाशस्य सभ-वति । किंच 'यो धर्मशीलो जितमानरोष' इत्यादिवाक्याना बहूनामपि सभदाया-विच्छेदे सत्यसमर्थमाणकर्तकत्यमस्ति न च नित्यत्वम्, इति व्यभिचार । नतु नेदमनुमान कि त्वर्थापतिः। तथाहि यदि वेद पौरुपेय स्यात्तदा तदिम हितकर्मणा संध्याबदनादीना बहुवित्तव्ययायाससाध्यामिहीत्रादीना चान्छान काले कर्तु स्मरणे सति तत्मत्ययादेव प्रवृत्ति स्यात्, नच तदस्ति, अतोऽ चदय समरणयोग्यस्याप्यसमरणान्यथानुपत्त्या वेदाना नित्यत्वमिति । तद्य । विशिष्टबृद्धपरपरानुष्टानप्रत्ययादेव कर्प्यस्मरणेऽपि भविष्योत्तरादिष्टवृत्तीष्त्रव पञ्चत ईक्षणार्था प्रवृत्ति । वेदवाक्यानि पौरुषेयाणि । वाक्यत्वात्कालिदास वाक्यवत्, रचनारूपत्वाद्वा तन्त्ररचनावत् । पौरुपेयत्व साक्षात्ररम्परया वा स्वतंत्रपुरुपपूर्वकत्व साध्यमतो न सिद्धसाधनम् । स्वातत्र्य च तादृशरचना न्तरानुसन्धानगून्यस्य विशिष्टरचनाहेतुत्वम्। तन्त्व 'सर्वथा प्रतिषेष्या न पुरुषाणा स्वतन्त्रता' इतिवदिद्धि श्रोनियरप्यङ्गीकृतमन्यते यलम् ।

दयणान्तरमाह् ।

दूर्भान्तरमार । सर्वेदोपळठण्यनुपछाठेवप्रसगश्च । विपर्यये नियामकाभावादिति ॥

वैदिकवाक्यामा सर्वपदाना च नित्तंत्व इति दोप । वदीन्त्रियमरणयो न्यत्व, तदा सर्ववस्थाना नित्तंत्वे व्यापकलेनेत्रियसरायाना सर्वदीप्वध्य-प्रमंग । अयोग्यनेन वा सरिप्ताण्वादीनामित्र सर्वदानुष्टिश्यमसग , विप येपे कदानियुष्टमस्यको नियामकस्य कारणस्थामावाद् । परमतमागङ्कते।

अभिन्यंत्रकाभावात् तद्नुपलव्धिरिति चेत् ॥

भद्रावे तु कदाचिदुपलियरित्यर्थ । दूषयति ।

न । तदनिर्देशात् ॥

आदिशस्ट्रेन चेष्टाल्प्यिसस्यो स्वीकार । वृद्धनैय्याधिकाभिमतसुपमानमन्त भावयति ।

तत्र यथा गारेव गवय इत्युपमान राव्देऽन्तर्भृतम् ॥

अदृष्टावयेन गवयारिना नागरिकेण कृष्टिमावय द्वीत पृष्टा वनेचर प्राप्त वया गौरेव गवय द्वति । एतान्त्रिल वाक्य गवोपमानेन गवय शापक पृथक्तमाणभिति, तत्त्वायुक्तम् ।

दीर्घप्रीय प्ररम्बोष्टश्चतुष्पादिञ्जाञ्चति । उषु इत्यादि बास्यस्य पृथक्तामान्यसत्तितः ॥

मीमासकाभिमतपुरमानमाशस्कते । अनेन सद्धी मदीया गारित्युरमानमिति चेत् ॥

अरुवासरत पुरसस्य गोषरधीच्योच्यममा मदीया गौरनेन सहसीति शानपुष्पायमान न तावप्रत्यक्ष गोषिण्यस्य तदे। द्रवासिवस्थलात्, नारि सस्य गावसाधरवाचन्छदेन पूर्व प्रदामाचात्, नावन्तुमान स्टिन्मामाचात्। प्रय गीरनेन सप्टशी अस्य तस्य स्वातिस्तुम्यते तदा व्यक्षित्रमाणिरदृष्टे । अनुस्यवामानाथाऽभमावाच्य नार्योपति । य रामावयोक्षासम्बादुष्मानमे वैति भाव । पस्य दूषाति।

न । तस्य म्हतित्वात् । पूर्वमेष हि सादर्यविशिष्ट उपख्यो गोपिण्ड । कम्मात्, उपख्यियोग्यैत्वात् । अयोग्यत्वे वा न कटानि दुपरुम्येतादृष्टवत् ॥

्याऽत्रयसारोज्य हि गोर्गवयेन सार्य्य। तन्त्री द्रयाहणयोग्यलाराध्य त्रहणकाल प्रवासीतम् । भारियोगिष्महणप्रित्यसम्बन्धस्य स्माणायीत्याते । पृथ्वेते च गवनष्टया गौरवलन्या । किमिति तथा निश्चयो न भवती स्माणस्त्राहः ।

निर्विकरपवेन दुः पूर्व साहइयमुपल्ठघ, तेन तदोपल्डन्यभिमानी न भवति ॥°

र ग adds साहदयस्य after योग्य वात्

२ श व add प्रथमगोपिण्डोपलस्थकलिङ्गत्वोपलस्मात्।

तर्हि निश्चयात्मिका कथ पश्चात्समृतिः स्यादनुभवाकारधारित्वात्समृतेरि-त्यपाह ।

निर्विकल्पकोपछंभाच्य संस्कीरसहकारिसामध्यीदभावादिषु सवि-कल्पिका स्मृतिर्देष्टीति ॥

इदानी जरक्षे य्यायिकोषमानमनूय दूपयति । संज्ञासंज्ञिसंबंधप्रतिपत्तिरप्याप्तवचनकार्यो ॥

गोसहशो गवय इंग्वितदेशवाम्य श्वतवतोऽटब्यामरहो गोसहशिषव्हर्यज्ञा-नत्तरमय शवयनामित सशासशिसवधपतिपत्तिष्वयान्तिपानास्त्र, गोसा-इराबिशिष्टिपण्डदर्शन च प्रमाणिस्त्राचार्या उठोतकशराद्यो मन्यते । तत्त्वायुक्तम् । आत्तवनादेवाविदेशस्त्रात्वृत्येव सशासशिसवधशानस्योत्य-मानावात् । अशार्ये प्रमाणमाह ।

तथा प्रक्षोत्तराभिधानादन्यप्रमाणा।निर्देशाच्च ॥

कथ त्व जानीचे गयमसामोऽपमिति केनचिदुक्तः, ह तु वनेचर-चचमादिति हृते न पुन्धपमानेन जानामीति प्रमाणान्तर निर्दिशित । तजा-परमतसाग्रहकृते ।

अस्य गवयराद्धः संज्ञीत प्रतिपत्तावुषमानासीद्धिस्तया शब्दाश्रव-णादिति चेत् ॥

गोसह्यो गवन इति वनेनस्वनाद्रवयस्य गोसाहस्वमात्र प्रतीयते, पश्चा-प्तसाहस्यविशिष्ट्रिण्डहर्सने सत्यस्य पिण्डस्य गवयसङ्कः छष्ठेति प्रत्तिपती प्रमाणान्तरभावादुरमानमेव द्रष्टव्य । कस्मात् । तथास्य गवयसन्दः मञ्चा विप्रकारेण रान्दस्य पूर्वमधनणात् । परिस्तुमितप्रसग ताबद्दर्यमिति ।

एवं तर्हि गौरयमिलेव संकेते कृतेऽस्य गोशब्दःसंक्रीत प्रतिपत्ती प्रमाणान्तरः वाच्य । समानन्यायत्वाद् । गोपिण्डान्तरेऽपि संकेत-ब्रह्णे प्रमाणान्तरामिषानप्रसंग इति ॥

र त, and प, drop सरकार.

द्धाना प्रदेशभिष्टताना अन्वयमान क्षत्र्यार्थः । एव च सर्वभाग्रहणे पदार्थः प्रसिद्धिः तदमिषदी वाक्यायात्रीषदिशिति कथ वादयेन संस्थाप्रदर्णीमत्त्रयं । एव परोकतृष्णमनृतेदानी तत्त्रशिदार उपमानस्वोपयोगमाहः ।

तिक्रसकरणार्थेमुपमानं निदर्शनार्थत्वेन पृथमुक्तम्। यथा कार्यार्धिनं ऽप्रतिद्धगवयस्य प्रतिद्धगोसादस्यमुगडायोगपमानारूयेन वात्रथेन संता सिद्दसम्बंबप्रतिपत्तिः क्रियते तथा विश्वित्रिपित्तमुगाडाय शकारि

पद्पदार्थयारपीति तसादन्यार्थत्वान सूत्रविरोध ॥

किंचिक्षीमत सहवाद्यव देवानामधिपतित्वभुषादाय दामादिपदपदार्थ योगी सञ्चावीत्रसम्बन्धातिपति प्रियत द्वानुवर्तते । नत्पमानस्य प्रम्ह् प्रामाण्यान्ति 'अत्यत्याप्रविद्यासध्यादुरमानासिदि '', (गी. सू. २ २-४) '' प्राविद्यसध्याद्यद्वमानसिद्देयपोन्द्रोयानुस्यानः' (गी. सू. २-१-४) इति स्वाभ्या स्ववनेत्वामाण्यानुष्यान्त्रप्रवेक प्रामाण्यसम्बन्धि

परीक्षा त्वर्थोपत्तिवत्प्रमाणस्य सत प्रमाणेप्वन्तर्भावज्ञापना र्वमिति ॥

नत्पमानस्याप्यन्तभौनमाराङ्ग्य परिज्ञार सूबकार । उपमानमयुमि " प्रत्यक्षेपाप्रलक्षांबदे ", (जी स. २-१-४४) परार्थमतुमानीमातं वेल स्वममन्यप्यन्तामात्, "तथेखुर्फरहागदुरमानाविद्यनिविदेशा",(जी. सू. २ १-४६) इति तस्मारकपमानभौजनुर्विद्योषो न भवतीत्वाराङ्क्याह ।

अन्तर्भावस्त्वनुभान एवास्य ययाश्रुतोऽपि ित्राकृतो आगम इति॥ ययाश्रुवोऽपि नियङ्गोऽपीति चक्य । "नतु चतुर्द्वभीतशार्यापाँकवमन मावमामण्याद(गौ व्हर २ १ " दलादिषूनेयु ममाजचतुर्वश्रवणास्त्रिल पूर्व विषद्धामिलाशङ्काद ।

चतुष्ट्राभिधान सूत्रेषु पञ्चत्वादिनिराकरणार्थ न त्रित्वप्रतिर्धे चार्पे, प्रमाणसिद्धस्वाटन्तर्भावस्य ॥

### परमतमाशङ्कृते।

त्रित्वानभिधानादयुक्तमिति चेत् ॥

यदि सूत्रकारः प्रमाणित्रलंभवास्युपागिष्यत्तदा कविद्ययास्यत् । न चाभ्यघातस्मादयुक्तमेतदिति । परिहरति ।

न । अस्य सूत्रकारस्यैवंस्वभावत्वाद्यत्सिध्दान्तमाप कविन्नापि-घते । यथा कुत्स्नेकदेशविकल्पादिनावयविनिराकरणे ॥

कुत एवमभिद्यानमित्यत्राह ।

शिप्याणाम्हनाशक्त्यातिशययुक्तानामधिकार इति ज्ञापनार्थम्।

उपसहरति । तस्मात्स्थितमुपमान शब्देऽन्तर्पूत्तिनिति । अर्थपत्तरप्यनुमानेऽ-न्तर्भावः । अविनाभावबद्धैनैवार्थप्रतिपत्तिसाधनात् ॥

. अनुमारकधूमवदिति शेषः । अविनामानमेय दर्शयति । अन्यया नोपपदात इत्युक्ते सत्येवमुपपदात इति रूम्यते । अयमे-

वाविनाभाव इति ॥ परमवमाश्चङ्कते ।

यत्र सामान्याकारेणान्वयग्रहणं नास्ति यथा मुख्यकारणत्वाप्रतिबन् न्धज्ञनस्योस्तत्रार्थापत्तिः पृथक्षपाणमिति चेत् ॥

मुख्यकारणत्व नाम सकलसङ्कारिसाकल्य यदनन्तरमेव कार्यांत्यात्तः। सहकारिणो दृष्टादृष्टस्याः । न च तेषा साकस्य कविद्य्यस्मदादिप्रत्यक्षः किन्तु कार्वैकसमधिगम्यम् । तथा बङ्गयादीना दाहकत्वादिशक्तेः प्रतिबन्धका-भावोऽपि न प्रत्यक्षः । प्रतिबन्धकाना मणिगन्तादीनामगन्तत्वेन सदभावत्या-व्यस्तव्यातत्वात् । अतो सुख्यकारणत्वाप्रतिवन्धशक्त्योः धामान्याकोरणान्ध-यग्रहणाभावादनुमानासभवेऽर्थापात्तरेव प्रमाणमित्यर्थः । परिहराति ।

न । तत्रापि केवळव्यतिरेक्यनुमानाव्यतिरेकात् । केवळव्यतिरेकी अर्थापातिरिति संज्ञाभेटमात्रम् ॥

प्रयोगस्त, कारोत्पत्ते पूर्वेश्चने कारणानि षकल्सहकारिसमयेतानि एकल प्रावेशन्यकसून्यानि या,अन तत्मेव सायी पादस्यात्। यानि पुनरेवन मर्यात् न तान्यनन्तरमव कार्योत्पादसानि, यथाकेवलतन्तवो मणिप्रतिरद्धो बहुँया।

अञ्चयाभावादेतदनुमानभिति चेत् । न। वेचलान्ययिनो हि र्व्याति रेकामावेन प्रमाणान्तरत्वपसरगादिति ॥

### रपष्टम् ।

अपि च प्रत्यक्षादिभेदाना बनचिद्वंषम्येण भेदात्प्रमागान्तरत्व प्रसङ्गादिति ॥

स्विकस्त्रकार्यावनस्यक्रमेदेन योग्ययागिप्रत्यक्षमदन् सा द्विविध प्रत्यनम्। कार्यवारणानुमयात्मक निविधमनुमानम् । दृष्टादृष्ट्यार्थमेदेन द्विविध प्रान्द इति ।

#### उपसहराति ।

तस्माद्विनाभावनदोनार्थप्रितिपाटकत्वाद्र्यापत्तिरनुमानमिति ॥

कैनिक्सइसमेतदिति कथिते, शतसत्र समवतीति ज्ञाने समवादय प्रमा जामीत केविदाह् । तिप्राक्तोति ।

बहुत्वम्प्र्याविषयत्वे सति अन्यसस्याविषयम्य सर्वत्रोपङम्भा न्नानुमानात्समयो भिद्यत इति ॥

भयोगरतः, विवादपद सहस्र खत्तम्दायिशतवृतः । सहस्रत्यास्पूर्वगणितः सहस्रवत्।

च्रस्तवत्। अभावस्य तु त्रिप्विप यथासमनयन्तर्भाव । तथाहि कौरवाद्यभाव

प्रतिपत्तिस्यमादिति ॥ व्यासायास्वयनात् । अभावम् स्थाते वस्त्वे विप्रातिपत्तेवेहुवस्यातमा व्यत्येना-समावा निरुपतः ।

आत्मादिषु रूपाद्यभावप्रातिपात्तिरनुपानादिति ॥

आत्मा रूपरहितो नियमेनाचाधुयप्रत्यक्षत्याद्वायुवत्। यन्धरक्ररहितो, रूपर हितत्वाद्वायुवत्। रपर्शरहितोऽस्मदादिमानकप्रत्यक्षत्वात्मुखादिवत् । आकाश रूपरक्षगम्बद्धत्य स्पर्शरहितावादात्मबदित्यानुद्धम् ।

भूतलादिषु घटाद्यभावप्रातिपत्ति प्रत्यक्षात् । इन्द्रियन्यापारभाव भावित्वादिति ॥

इन्द्रिय यापारस्य भाव एव भवतीत्येवशीलमिन्द्रियव्यापारभावभावित्वस्य भावस्तस्त्रम् तस्मात् । तथाहि श्रदशून्य भृतलमित्यादिशानामिन्द्रियजम्, इन्द्रियान्वयव्यातरेकानुविभावित्वात् , स्पादिशानवत् । चोदयति ।

अन्यत तद्भावभावित्व पर्यवितिति चित् ॥ अन्यत्रेत्याधारभृतलादिग्रहणम् । तथा चोक्तम् ।

गृहीत्वा वस्तुसद्भाव स्मृत्वा च प्रतियोगिनम् । मानस नास्तिताज्ञान जायतेऽक्षानपेक्षया ।।

इति । परिहरति ।

न । रूपादिप्तिव बाधकाभावादिति ॥

न हि रूपायाभ्यग्रहण एनीट्रयन्यापार पर्यविष्तो, न रूपादि प्रविते युक्तम् । आणन्यापारे सत्येव निर्मन्य कुकुममिति शानसुत्यते । न च तनेनिद्रयन्यापारेऽप्यत पर्यवीसत हति गुक्त वनकुम् । द्रव्यस्य चाशुप -मानियपस्तात ।

सबघाभावी बौधक इति चेत् ॥

न ह्यमावेन इद्रियसयोग समवायो वा समवतीति भाव । परिहर्रात ।

न । स्वपक्षपरपक्षयोरसिद्धत्वात् ॥

मीमाषकस्य पद्मेऽत्र स्वरञ्च । एतदेव विष्टणीते । स्वपते ताबद्वृपादिप्विवापरोक्षानुभवकार्यानुभेयो योग्यतारूय सबधः । परपकेऽपि सयुक्तविरोपणमावादिरिति ॥

आदिशदेन संयुक्तविशेष्यभावादीना प्रत्यद्यपरिच्छेदीचाना स्वीकार ।

१ घ. reads बोधक.

सयोगसम्बायरहितस्य विशेषणविशेष्यभावानुपरितिरिति चेत् न। विशिष्टप्रत्ययेन तत्सिद्धेरिति ॥

गोमा चनवानित्यादिाधियोत भाव । ऐतिहासन्तर्भावयाते ।

अन्दिदृष्टप्रवक्तृकः प्रवादपारपर्यमैतिह्यमागमेऽन्तर्भृतम् ॥

अनिर्दिष्टोऽनिश्चित प्रथका द्रष्टक्षेन मूलम्लो यत्र तदनिर्दिष्टप्रवक्तृक प्रवादपारप्रम् । सत्य वादिति रोप । अषत्य चद प्रमाणम् । एततुदाहरति ।

यथेह बटे यक्ष प्रतिवसतीति ॥

चेषा नाम प्रमाणास्तरमिति काचत् । अनुमानेऽस्तभृतति चापरे । तरु

प्रयत्नजनिता शरीरतद्वयविन्यां नेष्टा । सा च नाट्यशास्त्रा दिसमयवद्येन पुरुपाभिप्रायविशेषमधेविशेष च गमयतीति नागमाद्रिष्टते, लिप्यक्षराद्यश्रप्रतिपत्तिवादीते ॥

प्रपलगनिते परेन वास्पारिनिकारकानतहरताार्दकस्व्यवस्थ्यः । नाव्य बात्तादािचारिशव्दालिकव्यवस्यारितः । क्रिकेलुम्लस्यम् । स्योगता प्रपर्वततिदिद्यंत त् । इस्तप्तस्यमागविशयम्या विपानतुम्राप्रातित्तति । विपरेपाश्यः वस्मारिति वेष्टाया भमाणानवरानुस्यम् विष्याराणामिन सम्मानतस्यवस्या इति सूचितम् । न च वस्तव्यम् विष्यम्यानुमित्यारी व्यस्पतिर्भात्तिरितं क्षमेण, प्रमाणामानात्, वेष्टातो वा वस्तप्रकार्तात्रवस्वद्वरित

तदेव व्यवस्थितम् । एतानि सीणि प्रभाणांनीति ॥

प्रमाणशानमात्रमेव नापूर्वसाधन किंतु तेन प्रमेय विशिव्हस्तुतस्वम् तथ किं स्यादित्यमित्रायेण पुरुष्ठति ।

र्नि पुनरेभि प्रमाणै प्रमातव्यमिति ॥ इत्तरमाह।

<sup>•</sup> म adds after this इति जुतीयोऽयमागमपरिन्छेद ।

उच्यते । प्रमेयमिति । किंरक्षणमिति ॥

यद्यपि पूर्वे प्रमाविषयः प्रमेयमिति लक्षणमुक्त तथापि न प्रमेयसामा-न्यावेक्षणाऽय प्रश्नः किंतु तद्विदेखांपेक्षयेति न विरोधः । उत्तरमाह ।

यद्विपयं ज्ञानमन्यज्ञानातुषयो)गिरवेनेत्र निःश्रेयप्रसाधनं भविति तत्प्रमेयम् । तदेव तत्वती ज्ञातव्य सर्वद्य भाविदत्वयं च । न तु क्रीटकर्सस्यादि । तज्ज्ञानम्यातुषयो।गिरवादिति ॥

अन्यशानानुपयोगित्वेनेत्यनेन प्रमाणाद्यवच्छेदः । प्रमाणशानस्यातमादि-शानोपयोगित्वेन निःश्रेयससाधनत्वात् । प्रमेय विभन्नते ।

तच्चतुर्विषं । हेयं, तस्य निर्वर्तकं, हानमात्यन्तिक, तस्योपाय इति ॥

इति ॥ यद्यपि सूत्रकारेणात्मदारीरेद्रियार्थशुद्धिमनःमृश्चिदीवप्रेत्यभावफलहुः-रापवर्गारतु प्रमेषम् (गी. स.१-१-९) इति हादशविध प्रमेयमुक्त तथापि

तस्य चतुर्घा भाव्यमानस्यैयनिःश्रेयस्मित्रेनस्यमिति शापीयतु संग्रहेण चातु-विष्यमुक्तम् । चातुर्विष्यस्यापि स्वरूपमाह ।

तत्र हेयं दुःखमनागतम् (यो. सू. २-१६) ॥

हेर्य नामायस्य दुःरालेन परित्याज्यम् । तद्यानागतमेव, श्रतीतस्योपमु-कत्वाद्वर्तमानस्याप्युपर्मागं विना प्रकारान्तरेण परिहर्तुमधक्यत्वाद् । हेयमपि विभजते ।

एकविंशतिप्रकारम् । शरीर पडिन्द्रियाणि पड् विषयाः पड् बु-द्धयः सुखं दुःखं चेति ॥

माणरवनचशुस्वक्शोत्रमनांति पश्चिन्द्रयाणि,गधरकस्वर्याध्यन्य बहि-विषया भाषमानवया सुखदुःखदेख्यात्, मनोधिषयस्य स्मृतिसंबन्दादिरि-त्येके, निद्रास्टरकस्वादिरिक्दरे विषयाणामिन्द्रयाणां च पद्विषयत्याद् बुद्धयोऽपि पश्चित्यन्ते । सरीरादीनां सुखदुःखादत्यन्ताधेस्याणात्राक्तयं दुःखयन्द्रवाच्यान्यत्यस्यादेश्याऽऽह । तत्र शरीर दु:खायतनत्वाद् खम् ॥

हु स्वर्यायतन गृह, दार्थसर्व-छन्नात्मप्रदेशे हि हु समुभद्यते नान्यत्र । एतनैय च विशेषेण शायमानतया दु पहेतुम्यो विशेषक शरीर पृष्यगुक्तम् ।

इन्द्रियाणि विषया बुद्धयश्च तत्माधनमावात् ॥ द एमित्यनुवर्तत ।

मुख दु:खानुपगाद् सम् ॥

दु खेनानुषगोऽविनाभाव सुखदेतावप्यवस्य दु खदेतुत्वम् । एतेनापचा रादेव बारीपादिपु दु खराज्य प्रमुक्त इति दु खरवरूत्वया हि भाव्यमाना द्यारादय स्वविषय वैराग्यहेतवो भवन्ति ।

दु ख तु बाधनापीडासतापात्मक मुख्यतयेव भवाति ॥

दु खरान्दवाच्यभितिरोप । तस्य निर्वतेवमसाधारणकारण अविद्यातृत्णे धर्माधर्भी चेति ॥

तस्य गौणमुख्यभेदाभिन्नस्य दु रास्य । निर्वर्तक्तित्यस्य व्यार्या असा धारणकारणमिति । यद्यपि धर्म मुखस्यैव कारण तथापि सुसारब हु खानु पर्मण दु रावर्गान्त पातित्व।हु राहेनुक्स । प्रवर्तकस्य तस्यापि हेबल्वपरि

ज्ञानार्यामेति । अविद्यादीना लक्षणमाइ-

सम्यगच्यात्मविद्धि प्रवर्शितार्थे विपरीतज्ञानमविद्या सह सस्वा रेण ॥

आतमन्यधिकृत्य वर्ततं इत्यध्यातम दारीसादि । सम्दरयया मयति तथा Sत्यातम विदन्तीति सम्यगःयात्मविद ,ते प्रदर्शिते प्रकटीकृतेSये—

'' अस्थिस्थूण सायुगुत मासशोशितलेपन । चर्मावनद दुर्गिभपूर्ण मूत्रपुरीपयो ॥ जराशोकसमाग्रिद शेगायतनमातुर । रजस्वलमनित्य च भूत।वासामिम स्यञ्जेत् ॥

इत्यादिमा सस्मिन्विपरीतज्ञानम्

" अमृतस्येव कुडानि सुखानामिव राशय । रतेरिव निधानानि या पतः वेन निर्मिता ॥ इत्यवरूपाऽविद्या । प्रत्याद्यवस्थाया विपरीतज्ञानाभावेऽपि पुन । हारी गुरुषत्तिश्रवणात् शासाभ्यासजनिततः वानवतामपि रागद्वेपाद्यभिमवदर्श

नादवित्राऽस्तीत्याद सह संस्कारणेति । पुनर्भवप्रार्थना तृष्णा ॥

पुनभवस्य विशिष्टशरासदिलाभस्य प्रार्थना याच्या ।

सुखदु खयोरसाधारणहेतु धर्माधर्मा ॥

सुखस्यासाधारणो मुख्या दु रास्याकारणभूतो हेतुधर्म । दु सस्य पीडा म

₹स्यासाधारणो सुखस्यानि।भेत्तभूतो हेतुरधर्म ।

हान द खबिच्छेद ॥ दु रास्थेकविंशतिभेदाभितस्य वि•छदी हानि ।

आत्यतिम न कटाचित्कथचिद्व समनध इत्यर्थ ॥

न कदाचित्यथिवद् राधि-छेदसद्भावेऽभिष्या त्यतिक हानमुन्यत । धिन

णया अपि दु खब्यक्त रूपस्यभावेऽपि तजातीयस्य व्यक्तचन्तरस्योत्पादात् ।

तम्थापायस्तत्त्वज्ञानमात्मविषयम् ॥

ययभि द्रादशविधप्रमेयविषय स्वऽभिहित तथाप्यातमन प्राधान्यशापना र्थमा मनिषयमित्युक्तम् । तथाहि पूर्वे शरीरादिषु हेय वन शानीत्यादे तत तद्यातिरिक्ता मनि च श्रुचादिप्रमाणनिश्चिते पश्चात्तेत्रव शानीद्राहो नि श्रे

रससाधनम्। अत्र सवादिका श्राति वदाति । तथा नोत्त " आत्मा वारे इप्टन्य श्रोतन्यो निटि यासित य "

्रृट २ ४ ५ ) इति ।

श्रोतच्य श्रुतिवानयेम्यो मन्त यधापपत्तिमि । ज्ञात्वा च सत्तन त्येय एते दर्शनहेत्र ॥

वाशन्दोऽप्रधारणे । एते अप्रणमननध्यानरूपा दशनस्या मविप्रप्रसाना कारशास्य देवव । आमणान च नि भेयसकारणामस्यत्र शुति दर्शयदि। तरित शोकमात्मीवीदिति ( छा. उ. ७-१-३ ) ॥ आत्माद्वेतज्ञानमेव नि.श्रेयससाधमामिति मसनिगरार्थमाह। स द्विविधः परधापरध्येति ॥

उभावपेती मुमुधुणा ज्ञातव्यी ।

तथा चोक्तम् " द्वे ब्रह्मणी वेदितच्ये परं चापर च॥" आंदग्रहणाद् द्वा सुपर्णा स्युजा स्ताया (मु. ३-१-१) इत्यादिश्रतिः

· द्वार्थिमी पुरुषी लोके शरकांशर एवं च l क्षर: सर्वाणि भूतानि कृटस्वोऽश्वर उच्यते ॥ उत्तमः पुरुषस्यम्यः परमासेत्युदःहतः । यो लोकत्रयमाविदय जिमर्थव्यय ईश्वरः ॥

इति स्पृतिक स्वीनियते । तत् परापरयोर्ल्डाण तत प्रमाण चाह । तत्वेश्वयीवादीष्ट संसारयमेरीगदाच्यासंस्पृष्ट परो भगवान्महेश्वर

सर्वज्ञः सकलनगद्विधाता ॥

एक्षपे सकलपुरपार्याधिष्ठातृत्व तेन विदिशो युक्तः। ससारधार्ये सागदेव मोहदुःस्तादिमिरीयदिष सर्वदान्यसस्पृष्टः सर्वज्ञोऽनादिरिति द्येपः । गन्छिति विनद्यंत तच्छील जगत्तकलम्य विनद्यतो दग्तुनो विधानेति लक्षणम्। प्रश्नपूर्वेक भ्रमाणमाह I

स कथ ज्ञातत्व्य. । अनुमानादागमाच । तथाहि दिवादाभ्यासितः

मुपलाञ्चिमत्कौरणवम्, अभूरवाभावित्वाद्वस्वादिवदिति ॥

उपलब्धः कारणसाक्षात्वारः। न च धर्मिविदेपस्यानिदेशाःसदिग्याश्री हेत्रिति बान्य । साध्यविशेषाभिषानेन मल शुद्धमत्पूर्वसर्वेन विवादस्त्री बाइंसदेः पश्चांकासत्। अधेश्वरकारणन्ये साध्ये माध्यदिकलो इप्रान्त बस्रादावीश्वरकारणत्वाशिद्धः व्याध्यशिदिश्च । वुद्धमन्मात्रकारणत्वे च सार् विवक्षितविशेषासिद्धः सिद्धसाध्यता च । संशारिणामेव धर्मद्वीरणाह्युगरि कारणत्वादित्वाशङ्क्याह ।

१ ग कर्नुकम्। च कर्नुप्रवैकम्।

सामान्यव्याप्तेरनवद्यत्वेन निर कर्तुमञ्चनयत्वात् । ततः सामान्य-रेसिद्धौ पारिशेष्यात्कार्यविशेषाच-कर्तृविशेषसिद्धः ॥ विज्ञाटिकार्य-विशेषात्कर्तृविशेषसिद्धिवद्दिति ॥

सामान्यव्यातेः यत्काये तत्त्वकारणसाक्षाः वाराघारकारणकृतित्येदंरूपायाः । परिशिष्यते येनासी परिशेषः प्रसक्तप्रतिषेधः। न ह्यवेतनस्यासर्वशस्य शरी-. रिणो बाड्कुराद्यशेषकार्ये नैरन्तर्येण हेतुत्व घटते, अतो विवादाध्यासित कार्यमक्तिरसर्वतपूर्वकमस्मदाद्यजन्याचात् । यदेवविष सार्यन भवति तदरम-दाद्यजन्यकार्यं न भवति यथा घटादीति व्यक्तिरेकी । कार्यविदेशपाधेत्यनेना-न्यवं स्चयति । तथाहि वियादपदं स्वोत्पादनप्रयीणभातुकारणक विशिष्टका याँचाचित्रवत् । येस्तु केश्चिच्छरीरस्यापि व्यासावनुप्रवेद्यारिसाद्वः स्यात्तदसिद्धी र्कतस्यितिदिरित्युच्यते तत्र यदाङ्क्रादिक द्यशिरवर्त्तक कार्यत्वादस्त्रादिवीद त्युच्यते तदा प्रत्यक्षेणेकदेशिवस्द्वी हेतुः। अद्कुरायुत्पत्तिकमये शरीरस्या-नुपल्बियगधितत्वात्। न च तदीसदी कर्नुस्यसिदियोघकाभावात्, म ।ह ·कार्यत्वेन बहुवनुष्णत्वाधिद्धौ विनाशित्वस्याप्यधिदर्शस्त । अथ क्षित्यादिक-मकार्यमकर्नुक वा शरीरायजन्यत्वाद्गगनविद्युन्यते, तत्राचे साध्येऽह्कुरा-दिभिरनैकान्तिकत्वाद द्वितीये तु राष्ये विदेशनिषेधस्य द्येपान्यनुशाविष यत्वात शरीराद्यजन्यत्व नाम शरीरव्यक्तिरक्तहेतुजन्यत्व हेतु स्यात्। ततश्च साधनविकली गगनहष्टान्तः।कि च नदीक्षीतःपतितचम्पकवर्मणोऽपि पशीका ्रात् शरीराजन्यत्व भागाधिद्धम् । अयेश्वरः शरीरी कर्तृत्वादरमदादिवत् । तन्न, आश्रयासिद्धालात् तत्सिद्धौ तद्माहकपमाणवायः। ईश्वरः वतां न भवति, अग्रारित्वात्, मुक्तात्मवदित्युच्यमाने व्याप्यत्वातिद्वी हेतुः, आश्रयासिद्धी या, प्रतिशापदयोध्यीघातो धर्मिप्राहकप्रमाणयाधभा। कि च चम्पकः कम्पत इत्यादावशरीरस्यापि पृथादेः कर्तृत्व भ्युपगमात्परैरनैकान्तिक इत्यलम् ।

एको हि रुद्रो न द्वितीयाय तम्युः । य इमोहोकानीवात ईश-नीमिः (से. १-२) इत्याद्यागनाच ॥

र्दभरो जातस्य इति दोपः । दितीयाथेति महाधे तुर्तायास्थाने वनुधी ।

ईशनी[मरिन्टादिशकि[मरिमॉलोबानीशतेऽधितियति । अपरात्मनी ल्क्षण माह् ।

.। संसारकछोपभोक्ताऽपर: ॥

न नियोऽन्तः बालतो देशतः बेध्यत्येव्यननः। नित्यो ध्यापकोऽ धट्यकेल्थः। तत्वद्रति व प्रत्यस्त प्रमापन्। तथा हि मनीत्यापरि धति प्रतातमात्र सुती, शहु दुःखीत प्रत्येच हरः, न वार्षे प्रारीग्यातस्यनः, प्रीरायमतीतात्रप्रमार्ग्डार्मातं प्रत्यक्षेत्रारमुखादानां स्वीरायनाम् यत्वात्। स्यूटोऽह, कृशोद्द्रमितं प्रत्यक्तरः चलुगः स्वर्तनेन या प्रारीर प्रत्ये स्त्रेयं मायाज्यपि स्वरीराज्यत्व तथाप्यद्वास्यकेष्ट्रसम्बद्धस्त्रम् प्रतन् एवक्शरीत्मितं नेदावभाषेन वाधितत्वात्। प्रत्यक्षविद्वेऽपि प्रतिवन् व्यानन स्यूत्यक्षानमाहः।

स स्तृ बुध्द्यादिकार्याणामाध्यम्तोऽनुमातस्य. ॥ उष्ट्यादिक बन्निद्यित भावरूपमार्वत्याद्याणस्ताद्य रूपादिवत् । स्यामि दर्शतिः।

न हि कार्यमनाघारकं किंचिदुपरञ्यम् ॥

सिद्धसाध्यतापरिहाराय भृतचैतन्य निर्पर्धात ।

न चेन्द्रियाणामाश्रयत्वं युक्तम् । उपहत्तेन्द्रियम्य विषयम्मरणा योगात् ॥

उपहत्तमिन्द्रियमुपहतेन्द्रिय, उपहतस्येन्द्रियस्य विषये रमरणायीमप्रह क्षात्। करमादित्यताह।

अन्यानुभृतेऽर्थेऽन्यम्मरण'दर्शनात् ॥

इन्द्रियमग्रमितित् न स्वति, एरकारभद्रावेऽपि शर्वदैवारमग्रैतवारवायाण दिवरस्मतृत्वायन्त्रग्रयमविऽपि क्षादिविषये स्वरूषद्रग्रेतात् । कि वेश्वयामा ग्रानायावार्ज स्वरिध्यावि प्रतिक्षात्रम् क्षातित् विद्याविस्ति । स्वरूपति द्विद्याविस्ति स्वरूपति । अत एव शरीरस्यापि बाल्यकौमारयौवनादिभेटभिन्नत्वाटत्वाटम्म-रणम् ॥

यतोऽन्यातुम्तेऽपेऽन्यस्मरण न भवति, अत एव धरीरस्य स्मरण न संमवति, अत्वज्ञातुमविष्कृतमपि नास्तीवर्षः । धरीरस्यापि पोट्यक्रीमारयो गगादिभेद्रभित्रत्वात् । न व तक्रावस्थाभेद्रमात्रं नावस्थावद्रिवर्षायित वास्त्रवास्त्रायः मह्त्योदस्याध्येयद्राव्यमिवाश्च महत्त्वपेदस्याभ्रयभेदमूत्व्वालुब्रुब्ध्यामल विष्ट्यादेषु परिमाणभेदवत् । बौद्धराद्वान्वेऽपि स्मरण नोपप्यत ह्लाह । एतेन पूर्वनुष्यानुमूतेऽपे उत्तरबुद्धे कार्यकारणभावास्त्यर्णाया-

स्तमन्यत्वाविद्योपात् ॥

अनुप्रविद्धारम्भिद्धायं परस्यरं कार्यकारणभावस्य विद्यमानत्वात् कारण द्विज्ञानुभूते चेलगर्यञ्जद्धिः समाति तदोगण्यायानुभूतं च शिष्यः समेत् । एतन्त्रणवारद्विहारावायर आहं।

कार्पासे शक्तवाबदिति चेत् ॥

यथा कार्यांक्षीके छात्रादिना इता रक्तता भेदाविद्योपेऽपि तह्नीकाराता एव पूर्व फले या रक्तवास्त्यादयांत न युनर्वाजन्तररूताने सद्दुयाध्याय युद्धजानतररहरूरतात्रमनेय सन्तान न्यांत जनयति न पुन जिध्ये तस्य रुत्तानानरस्वात्। वदुक्त

' यहिमझेविह्" सन्ताने आहिता कर्मवासना ।

फल तत्रैव बच्चाति कार्पोचे रक्तता यथा ॥ कर्म पुष्पापुष्यरूपः कर्म वासी वाश्ता चेति कर्मवासना तथीपल्श्रजमर्ट्-भवनन्तिसरकारायाः परिहरति ।

न । साधनदूषणाऽसंभवात् ॥ एतदिवृणोति । र्न सम्पत्तं, अनुभिवतस्यत्वातम्तानान्तानुष्टिचिद्वन्यस्य हेर्जो कार्यासे रक्तता वादिन्यनेमापिद्यत्वायम्यतमदोपस्यानुस्यावनात् । वि च समानाना वार्यकारण मात्र एव सन्तान हति धौदाना स्त्रान्तः । ताहदाश्च कार्यकारणमाव शिष्योपाच्यायद्वदीनास्यतीति प्राचनमेव तूपणम् । दूपणान्तरमाह ।

न च क्यांसेऽपि निरन्थनाशोत्यादे रक्ततोपपद्यते वर्षासान्तर्वत् ॥
निर्गतोऽन्वव कर्णवरम्या वत्राची निरन्वय स्वाची नाराम्य निरन्यय
नाश । तस्मिन्चानुत्यादे यस्य नार्यनारणभावस्य च निरन्यवनाशोत्याद् ,
तस्मिन्चति क्यांचे न रक्ततोपप्रयते वद्भन्य नार्शेत क्यांच न्यांचान्तरे तस्मान्त
साथ पीजावययाना रक्ताममनुक्तावेय वयासे रक्ततो च्यत । न च स्राणक
व्यादिन क्यांचनु सस्वारस्य वानुश्चित्तरित तद्दम वे सम्रणभीय न
स्यादिन भाव ।

एतेनैव क्षणिकत्व निरम्त ॥

अनुभाषतुर्विनारोऽन्यस्य स्मरण स्वया नापपति। एतेनत्यन्त "यस्कत धाणक यथा जल्यः सम्बद्ध याचा असी " द्रश्वनुमानस्य वर्वनाभा द्रश्वित। तथादि चर्वन्य पश्चीकारे द्रष्टात्माभावादकाभारणो हेतु । । यनादा प्रशासन द्रति पश्चीकारे जलपरस्थापि द्विन्नभणावस्थापित्यात्साध्यविकले द्रष्टान्त । एक्टेरो सन्वस्थाप प्रतियति ।

प्रत्यभिज्ञाह्येन च प्रन्यक्षेण स्फिन्निविष्वक्षणियस्य गृह्यते ॥

े स एवाय रफटिको यो मया व सरावृद्धं दृष्ट इति पूर्वीपरकार्ण्याल्यक्ति आहि प्रत्यक्षमानमुख्यत इति प्रस्पेत देशविष्टमनुमानम्, तथा वस्याद तत्यु स्माहान् तस्य पोत्र परवामात्यासम्यपि प्रत्यमिणानम् पचते । परमत्यासाह्रूते ।

प्रद्विपदिध्विव भ्रान्तमिति चेत्।।

प्रवादनिति विनष्टे पुनरत्मेन प्रकालिते प्रदीवे स एवाच प्रदीव इति प्रत्यभिक्षान भेदमाहिषुदरेण प्रत्यभेण वाध्यमानत्वायया भात्त त्रवातापी त्यर्थ । यदि वैकस्थिवेन प्रदीपकताने विवादाध्यासित प्रदीवो नैको मिन्न कालेन बनाव व्यास्प्रतिपनाने क्यदीपराहित्यनुमानेन याध्यमानत्वाह्यस्थिम । |ने यपः आत तथा सणिकत्वातुमानग विनमक्षणिकत्वप्रयमिशान आन्त्रम् । |पृथति ।

न । एकत्र बाध्यत्वेन भ्रांतत्वे सर्वत्र भ्रातत्वकरूपनायामतिप्रसं-ग्रेत् ॥

ि एकत्र नीलादिशानस्य बाध्यत्वेन भ्रातत्वे सर्वत्रापि तथाभावपसग स्यर्थः। न च सर्वेमपि प्रत्यभिग्नान श्वीवकत्वानुमानवाधितीमति वान्यम्। मनुमानस्य प्रागुक्तयुक्त्याऽदृष्टान्तत्वात् । भ्रातमपि प्रत्यभिज्ञान चौद्रस्य न उंभवतीत्याह ।

अनम्युपगमाच । सादृश्यस्य क्षणिकत्वे आतिवानाभाव. ॥ भातमपि प्रत्यमिज्ञान प्रदीपादी पूर्वेश्वरप्रदीपक्षणाना साहरेथे रिथरे उसेव मवति, न चास्ति क्षणिकत्ववादिनः किंचित्सिरम्। अतो निमित्ता गावे नै।मस्तिकस्य प्रत्यभिशानस्याप्यभावः स्यादित्यर्थः । स्थायित्ये तु माण भमकार्याण्येककारणजन्यानि कार्यत्वात्सप्रतिपत्नैककालकार्यवत्।

प्रमहरको । तस्माभिद्धमेतन्छरीराद्ध्यितिरक्त आत्मा व्यापक्षे नित्य इति , नित्यत्वं कृत इति चेद् भावत्वे सत्यनादित्वाद् गगनवदिति॥

परः पृच्छति । तदेव कथं। जातमात्रे जन्मान्तरानुभवसृचकस्मरणिंगम्य हर्षमोह-

**पयशोकस्तन्याभिलापादेरुपचेभात्** ॥

ै, जातमात्रे प्राणिनीति शेषः । तदोनीमेव जातस्य मृगशावादेः स्तन्यापानाः विभवो नास्तीति जन्मान्तरानुभवो शायत एव सद्योजाताना मुखप्रसादाद्य-अभिता इर्पोदयः भुरादुःग्रमाधनदर्शनाजायमानास्तजातीयर्लिगमुखदुःख अधनयोध्यातिसमरणादेव भवन्तीत्यनुमातव्याः । व्यापकत्वे प्रमाणमाह ।

धर्मादेराश्रयसंयोगापेक्षस्य गुरुत्वादिवदाश्रयांतरे वाय्वादौ क्रिया-हिर्तु कत्वादणिमाद्युपेतस्य युगपदसंख्यातशरीराधिष्ठातृत्वाच व्यापक वसिद्धिः॥

# मासर्वे तप्रणीतन्यायसार्

ं प्रयोगारत धर्माधर्मी स्वाश्रदसञ्जल एवाश्रयान्तरे तिया जनवत , एडा व्यत्ने सति त्रियाहेत्रगुणत्वादगुरुखन्त्। दुरद्दनकशीर्याष्ट्रणतु वे द्रमाणम

तथा चोक्त पुराण-

९०

आत्मने व द्यारीराणि बहुनि मनुनेधर । प्राप्य योगबल नुर्योत्तेश्च सवी मही चरेत् ॥ भुनीत विषयान्वेश्चित्वेश्चिदुय तपश्चरेत् ।

भुनात ।वपयान्त्राश्चत्त्राश्चदुग्र तपश्चरत् । सहरच पुनन्तानि सूयन्तेनोगणानिन ॥ इति ॥ रुगन्ने युगर्पादीक चत्रदायाद्यस्यते । उपनृहर्गत ।

रुगके सुगर्पादांत कवदायाद्गम्यतः। उत्पद्दशतः। तदेवमपरात्मतःत्वज्ञानः परलोकसञ्जावेन परलोकप्रवृत्युपयोशित्वाः यर्मस्यवहेतुत्वाचाः नि श्रेयसागमिति ॥

एतेन् नित्यासमानमात्मनि शाश्चत्नद्वजननद्वारेण सत्तारकारणी

बदन्तो बौद्धा अपि प्रायुक्ता । नित्यपरलोकाभावे हि ' यावजीव पुल जीवजास्त मृत्यासम्बद्धः ।

भरमी नृतस्य दहस्य पुनस्यामा वतः ॥' इति वदती लोकावतिकरयेव यथेद्रवष्टाप्रमाग् अध्यक्षेत्रवहेतुत्वे च तर्र द्योवमान्मविद् ' इत्यागमः प्रमाणम् । प्रसामनानस्य नि अयर्रहर्यः

दर्शयति । परमात्मतस्वज्ञानं च तदुषासनाग्रत्वेनापदर्शसाधनम् ॥

वस्यारकारच्यात च पञ्चासामाग्याचनायकासायनस्य ॥ तस्य परमासमान उपासनमाग्याचन ततुत्रासन परमा माऽऽराधम हस्याँ स्थेनीपायस्वेन ।

स नोपासनविधि ॥

आराधनप्रकार ।

केदान मेक्षयसमाधिलामार्थमनुष्ठानम् ॥

हराकर्मक्षयार्थं समाधिलाभार्थं चेत्युभयत्राव्यर्थशब्दसबध । येनके निवदनुष्ठानेन रागद्वेपमोहाख्या क्षेत्रा क्षीयन्ते परमात्मनि च वित्तेकास्यलक्षण समाधि प्राप्यते तदनुष्ठान परमेश्वरोपासनविधिरिति । अत्र पतजीलसूत्रसवाद दर्शयति ।

तथा चोक्तम् । तप स्वाध्यायेश्वरप्राणिधानात्मिका किया योगः (यो. स्. २१) । हेशतनुकरणार्थ समाधिलामार्थश्चेति

।(योस. २२)॥

यत्रिम पतजलिएने समाधिभावनाथ इङ्तन्करणार्थश्रति पाउस्तथा

पींहार्थभ्रममाश्रित्यान्यया पाठ कृत । स्त्रार्थ कथयाति ।

ं। तत्रोन्मादयामादिदो**प**त्यपोहार्थमाध्यात्मिकादिद खसहिष्णुत्व तप**ा**। एवमेतानि विविधानि दु पानि शान्ताचित्तेन नियमपूर्व सहमानस्य यद्दु रासहिष्णुत्व निवर्तक्षर्यस्चयमधर्मवनाश च वुस्ते तत्तन इत्युच्यते । चान्द्रायणायपि चानशनादिजानेतत्ददु रासहरूपत्वाचप ।निदर्शक्षर्यस्ट चयास ्मोगप्रवृत्तिदेतु श्रद्धातिशयो भवति अधर्मनाशाच्चोन्मादशमध्याधीना यागान्तरायाणा प्रत्य , वर्ताश्चन्तमाधि । तपो धर्माधमसंचयशयहत्।रित्यव प्रमाण न त्यादिवचनम् । तथाहि

तमामूलमिद सर्वे यद्देव मानुप मुखम् । तपोमुख्य वृथे प्रोत्त तमान्त वेददर्शिभ ॥ महापातिकमध्येव दोपाध्याकार्यकारिण । तमसेव त मुच्यन्ते ततेन विश्विपात्तत ॥ यिति। वदेन वुर्वन्ति मनोवार्मुर्ति। मर्जना । तत्सर्वे निर्देष्टस्याशस्त्रपर्सेत्र सर्पोधनाः ॥ इति ।

न्याध्यायस्वरूपमाइ ।

प्रशान्तमन्त्रम्येश्वरवाचिनोऽभ्यास म्बाध्याय ॥ ईभरवाचित्र इति धुद्रसिदिदेतुनिगसाय । प्रशान्तप्रहण परमात्मनिप्रन भावतःयाभिति शापनार्थम् । ईभरप्रद्रणाष्ट्रीतादियागशास्त्रास्यामा वा स्वा ध्यायः । ईश्वरप्रणिधानमारः ।

# परमेश्वरतस्य प्रवन्धेनानुचिन्तनमीश्वरप्रणिधानम् ॥

प्रश्नचेन नैरन्त्येणान्।चन्तन स्मृति । पुष्पादिमियीऽऽराधन सर्वकृष्ण परमगुर्वाचार्याणा था । सोऽय तप स्वाध्यायेश्वरप्राणधानादिष्टिया योगस धनत्याचीम इत्युक्त सच हेडातनुकरणार्थ इयुक्त । अत हेडारवरूपमाई

समासतो रागद्वेषमोहा हेशा । समाधिप्रत्यनीवसमारापश्चित्र

रेण क्षेत्राहेतुत्वात् ॥

आसचिलक्षणो राम , काषो द्वप , मिम्याज्ञान माह । समाधिप्रत्यनीक त्यादिना हेदाशब्दवारयत्वे निभित्तमुक्तमः । म्य्यस्तु हृद्यो दु रामेव । सम दया हि समाधिविगोधित्वेन संसारापादनदारेण पुरुष हेदायन्ताति हैय उत्ता । समापत इति पद त सार्यमत्तिराश्चाय । तेहि अविद्यारिमता रागद्वेषाभिनिवेशा हेशा (यो स् २-१) इति ब्रुवाणा धवहेशान भ्युपागमन् । तद्यासुक्तम् । अस्मितामिनिवेरायाग्यवा तर्मावात् । तथासि हरदरीनशक्त्योरेका मतवारिमता (यो सू २-८) हर्न्छाच पुरुष दर्शनशीचविदि , सयोभित्रयारेन। मकतयाऽभेदने प्रतिपत्तिमाँह एव । वर स्वरसवाही विद्योऽापतयारुदाऽभिनिवेण (यो सू २~९) भरण प्राह्मण नव सर्वदाह भ्यासीमति योऽय सक्तर स चामनिवेश स चानादिमरणजीन द रात्मवारूदवासनाजन्य वात् स्वरसवाहायुक्तः । सोऽपि वया य तम्द्राः दृश्यते तथा ज्ञातपरस्य विद्याऽपि रूढ प्रतीयत स स माह एव । २० । भाविति मरणे सदा मया भूर।साम येव ज्ञानस्यान्यशाबन्धवादिदुर मध्यात्तरदाया माही हष्ट । यथा सूर्योदयादारुगान्तीमतदिक्सारह्य दिद्धाह इति । यथा तप स्व ध्यायश्वस्मणिधानशद्वित्या थोग वन्निना ·हेतुस्तथा यागागान्यशास तानि दर्शयास ।

तथा यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारधारणाः यानसमाध्योऽष्टा द्वानि (यो सु२२९)

अन्द्रयानीति देख । अगानि कारणानि । यमादीना

रारणत्वात् । समाधेरतु योगात्मकस्याप्युत्तरोत्तरस्य समाधिनिचयस्य हेतुत्वा रगत्वमिति । आदार्श्वाहरान्यमानादः ।

तत देशकालावस्थाभिरिनयता पुरुषस्य शुद्धिवृद्धिहेतवो यमा अहिंताब्रह्मचर्यास्त्रेयाद्यः॥

आदिशस्ट्रेन सत्यापरिष्ठह्योः परिष्ठहः शुद्धिरधमंमद्रमाना।द्वेश्वरः । हिंदपंगंवचयः । तद्वेतवो ये देशादिमिरिनयता आहिंसदरः । स्वीरमन्देशे स्वीरमन्देशे स्वीरमन्देशे स्वीरमन्देशे स्वीरमन्देशे स्वीरमन्देशे स्वीरमन्देशे स्वीरमन्देशे स्वीरम्पन्ति ने स्वारम्पन्ति ने स्वारम्पन्ति स्वत्यपूर्वनास्ते यमाः । यदि सुन्तिस्वार्थिते स्वत्यपूर्वनास्ते स्वारम्पन्ति देशादिनियतास्त्वरा नियमा पत्र न समाः ।

देशकालावस्थाद्यपेक्षिणः पुण्यहेतवः क्रियाविशेषा निषमा देवता-प्रदक्षिणसन्ध्योषासन्त्रपादयः ॥

्योगकमिविरोधिहेदाजयार्थः करणबन्ध आसनं पद्मकन्यस्तिकादि ॥

करणानां त्याशिवयवानां वदादीनां क्याः धवमः प्रस्कृतिन्छायनेकः प्रकारः । प्राण्यामीपयोगे पतदास्त्र स्थिर सुर्तः चेषवेद्यानित्याः । क च योगिषिवपिदिशिन्तो चे हेताः हैयहेत्यो व्याप्यस्तेषं स्वापी विजा-शार्थ इति प्रयोजनीयन्याः । प्राण्यामां स्थयति ।

कोष्ठचस्य वार्थोर्गतिविच्छेदः प्राणायामी रेचकपूरककुंभरप्रकारः॥

काष्ट शरीरा नरेंद्रे भव' काद्ययो वायु आसम्भासत्य ,तस्य या गाँता । च्छेद स प्राणायाम सन्त विषयो रेसकारिभेदेन ।ततातर्गतस्य वायोवीरे ति सारण रेसक । बाह्यस्य शरीरपूरण पूरक । पूरितस्य "गरीरा तथास्य कुभक । बाह्यस्थीवरणीयायमार

म च डाने डानेजेंतत्यो वनगरे द्वत ॥

यथा गर्जे इ. देनै इनिस्नयन वशी। स्थानाणी महातमुपनाः कराति प्रत्यप्रयोगेण रहमाणस्त विनाशयति तथा बायुरान सनिर्धियमाणी महात्व मुपनाः नि देश रागादिमः व विनाश्य समाधि प्राप्यात । अप्रयोगण चला रिप्रयमाणस्तु बातो गुरुमाञ्जसम्य जनवताति । प्रत्योद्दारमाह ।

समाधिप्रत्यनीकार्थेभ्यश्चेतसः समन्ताव्यावर्तनं प्रत्याहारः ॥

समाधे प्रायनाका विराधिनो ये प्रतकल्वादयस्तेभ्य समन्तासर्वेभ्यक्षे

तसी व्यावर्तन ध्यावृत्ति प्रत्याहार । प्रत्याहृते चेत्ति वातिहिय ण्याप प्रत्याहृतान मवात्त चेतोऽधीनवा प्र

वृत्ते । प्रयाहारेणैय च धारणलाम ।

देशक्षश्चितस्य धारणा (यो सू ३१)॥

एलदेव यदा-

भरीराजयनो नाम्यारिद्रेश इत्येके, बाह्यस्थ्रमण्डलादिरिज्यये, परमास्य बात देशो विवधित तदाराधनमङ्काचा मोश्वार्थिन इत्याचार्या । तत्र हें विकास भनती याप प्रयानन सामा निक्रणीकरण वृत्ता धारणात ।

तत्र प्रत्यवैकतानता ध्यानम् (यो सूर् २)॥

तत्र धारणादशे प्राययस्य ध्येयालयनस्यैकतानतासददाप्रवाही सर् प्रत्ययातरेणापरामुष्टी च्यानम् ।

तदेवार्यमात्रिनर्भास स्वरूपशून्यामिव समाधि ( यो सू ११) तदेव च्यानमेव ध्येयाकारमात्रानिर्माक स्वरूपेण प्राथमान्येन गुन्यार्थे इ प्येयास प्रयागानितिर्भेदन सामगुष्य यदा मजति सदा समाधिति युच्यते ध्यानोत्वर्षान्तिवाताचलपर्दापावस्थानमिवक्त्रैव चेतसोऽवस्थान स-माधिरभिर्धायते ॥

उपसहरति ।

पुवमेतानि योगागानि मुमुकुणः सर्वेषु ब्रह्मादुस्थानेष्वनेश्वत्रशार दु सनावनयाऽनभिरतिसञ्चित पर वैराग्यमहेश्वरे च परा भक्तिमाश्चित्वा स्यन्ताभियोगेन सेवितन्यानि ॥

अनेषप्रकारेण स्वविभवातिश्वायत्विभवदाशितश्वयमावनवा जनितानि दु पानि तेषा भावनवा ब्रह्मादिशानेष्वनभिरतिरपेक्षाभावस्त सर्गत तस्यरूप पत्तस्य चैराम्बम् । योगागर्भवाचा फरूमाइ ।

ततोऽचिरेंणव कालेन भगवन्तमनीपम्यस्वमाव शिवमावितथ प्रत्य सत परवति । त दृष्ट्वा निरतिराय श्रेय प्राप्नोति ॥

ृ निर्मसोऽतिरायो यस्मास्तिरतिशय थेयो मोध, शिवशानादेव मोध इत्यत्र ममाण दरीयति ।

तथाचोक्तम्

यदा अर्मवटाकारा वेष्टायिष्यन्ति मानवा । तदा शिवमविज्ञाय दु सस्यान्तो भविष्यति ॥

(श्रे उ.६-२०) तमेव बिटित्वाऽतिमृत्युमेनि (श्रे. २८,२ १९)। तसति ज्ञोदमात्मविधिति ॥ (हा.)

चर्भेव चर्मवत् । यथा चर्म बेष्टचान्ति तथाऽऽकारायदा बेष्टवानि मानवा स्तरा शिवं परमातमानमविष्यय सर्वस्य द् तम्यान्तो भविष्यति । उपस रिराते ।

तम्माच्छिपदर्शनान्मोक्ष इति ॥

मोधायक्षे विद्यात्वरतीर्वेदमानत्वात्त्रभपूर्वक वैधोयक्षमतमादौ दशवति । १ क पुनर्व मोश । एके नाग्रहणेयान्ति समम्तविशेषगुणोच्छेटे नेमहारावस्थायामाकाञ्चवदासम्बोधन्यन्तावस्थान मोश इति ॥ अत्यन्त सर्वदारस्थानकितः नेन प्रस्थादम्याने विशेषकथनम् । वैशेषक प्राति कश्चित्रोदयति ।

वस्मात् ॥

मुसार्थेव प्रेक्षावता प्रश्नविनं स्यात, अतः सुरामात्रानुभवाँऽगीकार्यः इ भाव । पर परिहरति ।

समद ख्योर्विनाभावित्वेन विवेवहानानुपपत्तिरिति ॥

सुखहेतूनामवस्य दु श्वजनवस्यमीयनामाविस्यम् । मोश्वे प्रवृत्त्यनुषपत्ते त्यस्य परिष्टारमाह ।

न च मुखार्थ एव प्रेक्षावता प्रवृत्ति । करणादिजनितदु खपरि रार्थत्वेनापि प्रवृत्तेरपलभातु ॥

द्वदानीमाचार्य स्वपक्ष दश्यित्वामो वैश्वविकः स दूषयति ।

मोहावस्थात्वान्मृच्छाय्यवस्थावद्य विवेकिना प्रवृत्तिर्ने युक्तत्य
 रन्ये ॥

वैशेषिकेम्योऽन्ये वयामिति भाव । दु सर्पारहारार्धमेव प्रवृत्तिनींक इति दर्शयति ।

दु खे सति सुखोपमोगस्यासमवात्वटकादिदु खपरिहारो सुखोपमोगार्थ एवेत्यसमो दृष्टान्त ॥

स्वमते यद्यपि स्सुभूषा प्रश्वति सुस्तानुभवार्याविवेदप्रशृत्तिस्वात्स पत्रप्रशृत्तिविद्रयनुमानमुक्त स्यापि प्रभूप्रविमानसप्रमाणमाह ।

नुतो मुक्तस्य सुखोपभोगबुद्धिरिति चेत्। आगमात्। उक्तां सुखमात्यन्तिक यत्र बुद्धिप्राह्ममतीद्रियम् । त चै मोशः विनानीयाहुष्प्रापमङ्गतात्मभिरिति ॥ तथा-आनंदं ब्रह्मणो रूपं तच मोक्षेऽभिव्यज्यते । विज्ञानमानंदं ब्रह्मति ( वृ. ३-९-२८ ) ॥

दुःखाभावेऽत्र मुखानन्दराव्दावुपचरिण प्रयुक्ती, यथा भारामान्तस्य वाहिकस्य तदभावे हि सुखी जातोऽहमिति मन्यय हत्यादाकायामाह ।

मुख्येऽथें नावकामावालोपचारकस्पना ॥

कि च भाराकात्तस्य तदपाये वाच्यादिक्षपर्वचशासुरोत्यादे चत्येव द्वारा शब्दप्रयोगः । न पुनर्दुःसाभायेन वार्षयेद्यमाने दुःरामाधः प्रवृत्य गमिति सुरुवसुस्वस्याभावे भोरावद्यतिने स्वात् । सुख परोत्तमादवते ।

सुससवेदनयोर्नित्यत्वान्मुक्तमंसारावस् योरविशेषप्रसग इति चेत्।।

परिहरित ।

न । च्हुर्चटयोः कुड्योदेरिव मुख्तत्संबेदनवोविषयीषपीयभावसंचय-रत्यनीकस्याधर्मदुःखादेः संसारावण्याया सद्भाव त् । तक्षारो च मुक्ता-स्थायां भवति सुखसंबेदनयोः संबंध कुड्यादिनारो चसुर्घटसंबधव रेत्यतो नाविरोषः ॥

स्पता नावरापः ॥

संवेषप्रतिवंधकत्यमासेण कुक्यादिकमश्रोदाहतम् । न पुनःगृडपादेरिया

वर्गादेव्यवधायकत्व समझते, अमूत्रत्वात् । पुनः परमतमाशकते ।

संबंधस्य फुतकावेन कदाचिद्विमाशप्रसंग इति नेत् ॥ मुस्ततस्वेद्रनध्वंषस्य विनाधे मुक्तस्य समारिवप्रमग इति वेत् । परिदर्शतः।

न । प्रध्वंसानैकान्तिकस्वात् ॥

विवादाप्याधितः सबधः कदाधिश्चित्रदर्शतः वादावित्वादाद्दरवदित्दस्य हेतोः प्रष्येत्रेनकान्तिकस्वादिस्यर्थः । परमतमार्थकते ।

वस्तुत्वे सर्ताति चेत् ॥

संबधो द्रव्यगुणकर्मकामान्यविदेश्यक्षमवायेग्यो वहिर्भुतस्तदन्तर्भृतो वैति विकरूप पश्चद्वये दूपणमाह ।

न । द्रव्यादिष्वनन्तर्भावेन तद्तिग्रह्तवात् ॥

तस्य वस्तुत्वस्यातिद्धत्त्वात् ।

तदर्रतभावे वा समवायादिभिः सह तस्सवेदनस्य संबंधो न स्यादिति ॥ द्रव्यादिवद्पदार्घान्तर्भृतो हि न समवायस्याभावस्य वा संबध द्राते भावः। पुन परमतमाशकते ।

अरष्टादिवशास्कर्षकारक विषयस्तजनितं ज्ञानं विषयीति चेत् ॥ परिदर्शत ।

न । ईश्वरज्ञानस्य निन्यस्यार्थे सह संबंधाभावप्रसंगात ॥ अस्मदादिज्ञानस्याप्यतीतानामतादिपदार्थैः सह सबधो न स्यात् । अती

तादिमदार्थस्य कारकत्वसमवात् इत्यपि श्रेयम् । उपसहरति ।

तस्मात्क्रतकत्वेऽपि नित्यसुखसंवेदनसंबंधस्य विमाशकारणामावा क्तित्यस्वं स्थितम् । तत्तिद्धमेतत् । नित्यसवेद्यमानसुखेन विशिष्टा ssत्यतिकी दुःखनिवृत्तिः पुरुपस्य मोक्ष इति ॥

इति नारमीरिकसूर्यभूनुवासुदेवावरिचितायां न्यायसारपदपश्चिकाव गागसपरिच्छेदः समाप्तः ।

न्सयभूगणमहाम्बुधी बुधा येऽल्माविकारतु न जानते । तत्रृते वृतिरिथ मया वृता न्यायासारपदपविकामिधा ॥ भद्र पश्येम मचरेम भद्रम् ॥



#### PREFACE.

I scarcely thought when last year the text and commentary were published, that the text required any notes or that I should write them But from experience in the class room, I felt how difficult it is for students to grasp the subject even though the author presumes to teach the bare elements of Nyaya, yet his manner of treatment is so concise, his reasoning so compressed, and his style at times so crivotic, elliptical and dilemmatic that for even more than an average student, help of some kind or other is a real need. This book is intended to meet this demand. It grew out of my notes for class-lectures, and I have drawn upon various sources of information on the subject in their preparation. Prominent among these are the Nyaya Sutra of Gautama with the scholium of Vatsyayana, Athale's Tarkasamgraha, Keshavamishra's Farkabhāshā, Jayasımha's commentary on the Nyāyasāra published by Vidyabhūšana, Sapta padarthi edited by the itte Dr Ghate, Keith's Indian logic and atomism as also hi, Karma-mimāmsa, and Sāmkhya, and the book on medizval logic by the late Dr Satischandra Vidyābbūshana, 1 cannot express how greatly I am indebted to these different authorities

But above all, to my Guru, Mahāmahopādhyāya Vasudeva Shāstri Abhyankar, I owe a debt which it would be extremely ungrateful not to acknowledge. To him I owe

the explanation of many technical subtleties many difficult points which unaided were formulable indeed. In fact all the ment that the book may have is due, to him

Lastly, I must thank Mr N N Kulkarm a student of mine for going through the proofs and Pr N G Sardesar, L. M & S for his readiness to undertake the publication of this work

Fengusson College 5th March, 1923

C R DEVADUAR



# NOTES ON THE NYAYASARA

#### First Parichheda

(V B all references to Pagination & refer to the edition of 1922 of Nyayasara by the same author)

### प्रणम्यशम्भुम् Etc

From the early Bhashyakuras to the later compilers of the Syntretist School we have clear endences of the very definitely religious tinge of the votatric who professed one or the other of the systems of Nyaya and Vusheshika — According to Raja & khara—the followers of the Vaisheshika are similar in their religious aspect to those of Nyaya re called Shuvus and those of the Vaisheshika are called Shuvus and those of the Vaisheshika are called Pashupatas—He falso describes the ascetic practices of those sectarians which equate them to the ordinary votaries of Sivi

The antiquity of this connection is attested to by the tradition which is preserved by Prasha tapia a that it was Siven the shape of an outh sho reveryla to kname at Waisheshi a system. A cording to PC harstapada gain he creator is Valueshwar a choice in which we can hardly full tock deliborate preference for the view that the true God is Siva. Similarly of Udyothwar withing express evidence of the Nyaya Vartika that he was a Psihopada Thesim in the Nyaya is shown to be recognized by Vatsyāyana as will. It will be found later that Bhasaravana hys stress on the necessity of the recognized kinds of mental concentration which at last will yill dithe direct vision of Siva. Udya yara the cla. real exponent of the theirm of the systems demonstrates the God in Siva.

The silence of hanāda and Gautama on these points is in

apprehension (अनुभव ) is defined as (स्मातिभिन गनमञ्ज्ञमय ) all knowledge other than remembrance vhile Remembrance is described as knowledge produced from mental impressions alone. Thus the difference between Remembrance and Apprehension is that the cognitions received through Remembrance are more or less repetitions of former cognitions where's all cognitions which are newly acquired and not repetitions of former ones are Apprehensions proper these cognitions may be either true or false a true cognition is one in which we have the knowledge of an object as possessed of attributes which are in accord with the real nature of the thing while the case where we cognize in object as possessed of attributes which in reality it does not possess will be a false cognition. Thus on analysis we have -

मुद्धि , cognition

प्रमुति Remembrance अनुभव Apprehension

प्रमुति Remembrance अनुभव Apprehension

प्रमुति सार्च । अस्पार्थ ।

प्रमुति सार्च । अस्पार्थ ।

प्रमुति सार्च । अस्पार्थ ।

प्रमुति सार्च ।

(सहाय विषयं य

g" Thus it will be clear that in Instrument of knowledge in (আনা) being associated with correct apprehension we have genore exclude all apprehensions that partake of the nature of gentlaty. Hence the word grave it will thus be found to globy-tocked doubt and Fror the two fundamental divisions of get foreign apprehinsions ( ) ভাষাখোৱাখাৰ তা ভাষা। according to continuation.

है हो certified is dead—Cognition which is devoid है हो certified is doubt. This definition seems to have been to the birshya of Vatsyāyana, and from the Birshya of Vatsyāyana, and from the argifullustrations of the five kinds of doubts which are given by

doubt

our author, we need make no doubt as to the source of the portion in the Nyayasara being the same luminous scholium स्वसमान्यमा It will be highly instructive to compare with thus the original Sutra of Gautama It is -समानानेक धर्मीपपत्तार्वे प्रतीपसहपरच्यानुपळच्याच्यावस्थातक्ष विशयपक्षा विमर्श सहय ( गाँ स 993) se Doubt which is a conflicting judgment about the precise character of an object arises from the recognition of properties common to many objects or of properties not common to any of the objects from conflicting testimony and from irregularity of perception and non perception there are two ways of interpreting the Sutra, in the first view there are three kinds of Doubt those that owing to irregularity of perception and non perception arise from eithe an object possessing a generic quality or an object possessin a specific quality or from conflicting testimony. On the second view however we get five kinds of doubt, for the ( उपरुक्यनुप्रकथ्वयस्या ) irregularity of perception and non perception which was recognized as a cause of doubt commo to the three varieties is now recognized as in itself an in dependent source of doubt thus we get five varieties in all The scholast is responsible for this interpretation and following him our author has given us five kinds e

P 3 agus uniquing—Die When we see at a district an indeterminate object—which possesses qualities general character we are presented with two alternatives who we know possess those qualities for instances we know possess those qualities for instances we know that the object at a distance is tall. This tallness is a qual which is shirted 1 a pole or a motionless ascertic. Thus of judgment about the object will viry between the two after natives as long as we have no assurance in favour of eith of the alternatives.

अनेक्थमोदाकाश etc This is interpreted in t

different ways अनेकस्माद् ज्यावर्तक । e असाधारणो धर्म the doubt arises from an object possessing a specific quality Thus sound is the specific quality of ether we cannot therefore decide whether sound is eternal or non eternal because there are no determining factors to guide our judgment. Sound is found nowhere else-neither in things eternal or things non-eternal-but only in ether If for instance this quality was shared by many objects there would have been available to us some presumptive evidence favouring either of the alternatives So that a specific quality gives rise to doubt It should be remembered that in the present case the doubt is stated to be about the specific quality itself But Vatsy Tyar a and Keshavamishragive ino her instance in which the doubt is about the thing possessing the specific attribute Thus we do not know whether carth is eternal or non eternal naturally enough we try to see whether the qualities that belong to earth are shared by objects eternal or non eternal it may be that some qualities are shored by things eternal and some by things not eternal. So that the conclusion we arrive at is not decisive. We further look to the pecific quality of earth namely ( 11948 ) Smell now we find here a quality which is neither shared by things eternal or non eternal. So that we are confirmed in the doubt as to the precise character of the earth. Thus a specific quality gives rise to doubt concerning itself or concerning the thing of which it is an attribute.

The commentator here has ingeniously defended the expression ভাৰত্বৰ্থন If ভাৰত্বৰ্থন means ভাৰত্বৰ্থন why not says an objector, put the word supervised straight rather than resort to such a confusing and ambiguous term? The answer is that the author here following Grutama is pur posely ambiguous, for he wants to include the cases of doubt where an object possesses many qualities or ভাৰত্বৰ্থন Thus

for instance w. find that mind is active and intangible. Now generally activity is found with objects that are corporeal whereas intangibility is invariably found with incorporeal substances, but mind has both the qualities. So that we are not able to say positively that mind is either corporeal or in corporeal.

P 4-Raffert Etc When two opinions are held by reschools in regard to an object it becomes very difficult for one who does not belong to either of the schools to decide between the two alternatives. Thus the Nyaya school declares that the five senses are evolved out of the five elements white according to the Samkhya school of philosoph; the senses are evolved not out of the elements but out of grants we cannot until we come to know the truth, declare at favour of either of the views Similarity of the elemanity of sound. The Minasmashas hold that cound is eternal whereas the Nayāvikas refute them by pointing out that such a doctrine is untenable. So long therefore as a third party bas not known the truth humself his judgment will waver between the two afternatives.

अ in the stock example स्थापुर्वा पुरुषो वा the doubt is caused y the apprehension of the generic qualities "outstretchediess" "tallness" etc and the non apprehension of the deuntive qualities of either of the alternatives. What then is he difference? It is this that in the previous case the ioubt was caused by an external object possessing generic attributes (or was 3454), The doubt was about the nature of the object ( or \$14 ) while in the present instance the doubt has its origin in some irregularity of perception in the person himself. The object the water as seen in mirage is present to the doubter and as such the external object does not raise a doubt offering various alternatives, it is only when the doubter thinks for himself that the mere ap-, prehension of a thing is no sufficient testimory for the existence of a thing but that the apprehension of the thing night the caused by some irregularity in perception that there , arises in his mind the doubt as regards the existence of the nternal object. Thus the doubt is ज्ञानस्य

Examples are the apprehension of water in a murage and the non apprehension of a spirit or a ghost. This from it doubt is mentioned to defeat a rival view. Thus the Minamisakas hold that sound is eterral or indestrictible because there is the recognize the word uttered at one time to be the same as the word uttered at another time unless on the assumption that the word once uttered remains? This startly or apprehension of a word is therefore a proof of the eternality of sound. The retort of the ATMER is that this statement is the source of doubt, since from mere startly we cannot recertion anything. We have the stastic or water in a marage, but we know that it is merely illusion. Similarly they deny the existence of God because there is the STATER is non-apprehension of God, but mere non-ap-

prehension is no proof that there is no God We for instance, have the non apprehension of water in a radish or cucumbe but we cannot therefore come to the conclusion that there is no water there but rather the reverse is true. This ব্যক্তিৰ and অনুযোজন have to be regarded as sources of doubt stragarder and to the conjecture (জুল্ব) and indeterminate

ness (अन्यवास) partake of the nature of incertifude they are not separately reckoned by us but included under doubt.

If for instance we see at a distance an indeterminate ob-

ject which we corclude must either be a man or role that is doubt if we advance to the stage at which we decide tentiately and without assurance in favour of its being a man conjecture is reached. Indeterminateness is exemplified by the uncertainty which one may have regarding the precise species of a tree. It is therefore a modified and limited form of doubt.

तिस्वाच्यवसायो विषयं etc Doubt shares falsity in virtue of the fact that it is the knowledge of the object but only in an indeterminate manner Error is absolutely false as it consists in the certainty of the opposite of the truth the object presenting itself with attributes which are repugnant to those which it possesses in reality Doubt if the doubter decides in favour of the wrong eller native becomes error but that is only when certainty though in the wrong sense has replaced the former doubt

According to Bhātarvajna then असायगनुभव or false knowledge or अन्नमा can be classified as — शहमा

संज्ञ्य[नराण 5, fold उद्धा शतस्त्रवस्त्रामः) विषयस्(includes स्वयंत्राजात्रिद्र्यंत्री सुसाय प्रशृद्धि etc. According to the commentator the Inter example is given by Bhā-arvajna in order to controvert the view of the opponents who regard स्वप्नज्ञान as something different from सशय निपर्यय and प्रमिति

Thus the divison proposed by प्रशस्तपाद and found in essence in कणाद is अप्रमा

प २ १ १ ४ सहाय विपर्यय अनध्यवसाय स्वप्न

Pramā is correct apprehension— P 6— সমায়ৰ সমাবা and the substate of this knowledge is the knower and the object of knowledge is Prameya নীর্মিমা—A serious divergence of view between the NAVA

and Vassheshika regarding the number of means of proof
They are अव्यक्त अनुमान उपमान and चारू according to Nyava
while the वेशोगक refuse to accept the separate validity of
comparison or word which they reduce to inference
Buddhas blewise do the same

Bhāsarvajna's division of means of proof as also of the Jains and Sankhyas and Yoga is — সমাজ (means of proof)



प्रसम् (Perception) अनुमान (Inference) शब्द(word)

P 7—লর মান্যবাধীর etc Perception is the instrument of diect apprehension which is correct. It is two fold the trunicendental or Super normal and normal. Of these the normal
(প্রবাধী) perception is the instrument of the knowledge of
objects capable of being perceived. ধ্যুর বঁদ্যান ক্ষম্মনাধিস্থারা
বাদ্যান ) through the peculiar contact of the organ of sense per
ception and object and helped by the favourable circumstances
of sayal light (or the right attitude of mind or its want of
inattention) time and space and ment! (সর্মাধ্য) etc.

conditioned by the cavity of the ear. Thus of the four elements the earth, water, light and wind, the corresponding products are the sense of smell of taste, of sight and of touch, while of the last element ether the sense of hearing is not a product but rather a conditioned form. Thus therefore the fourth mode of contact (Equiq ) is simple intimate inno or inherence.

P 8— मार्चव মুবাহিরালম্ Etc as already remarked mad was reduced to a quasi sense by बारमावन in the process of perception for the mind mediates between the senses and the self, but further it also plays the prit of an internal sense It has thus a double function to perform (i) it mediates between the senses and the self and (2) plays the part of an in-'ernal sense having for its object the working of the mind

Teelings like pun and pleasure and all volitions and cognitions are regarded by the Najiyayikas is properties ( 1974) of this soul and these are perceived by contact of mind and out. The mind and the soul are both of them 1878 or obstances and hence a direct contract of them is possible, but the workings of the mind—thinking willing and lecting—song regarded as the properties of the Soul inhere in the Soul by Sanna Bya hence in the cognition of pleasure und prun and such—the mode of contact is Equational.

P 10—1178174 and STATE— The categories of inherence of non existence both are held by N<sub>3</sub> Mya to be perceptible full the \$\frac{3}{2}\text{OR}\$ existincts this power to non existence and seats that inherence is a matter of inference. In either set the contract of predicate and subject is held to apply on the withat inherence and non-existence having no autonomous statence can be perceived only as attributes of some objects which these are found.

che sixth form of contact consists of two distinct linds of Ygnding to the divergence in the form of the proposition inaltern ie negation may be regarded as an attribute of that which is in contact as in पदामानवड भूतलम of n Lationas la ing quali fied by that which is in contact as in भूतरे प्रभाव But this form of contact is usually called by the combined name furrent retrieve as spite of divergence in the form of proposition employed, the resulting cognition is of the sam nature-is id utical Turther this mode of contact 1 in essence not a form of contact as pointed out by the comm neator it is by the merest courtesy that it is called a संबंध It is not a संबंध for a संबंध is one and resides in two ( [23 ) now firmer factor is in the first place not on und it is not किए for the विशासन risiles in on object and the विशेषण in another. Here it is not and connot be a सामित्रण or nit Turther we have to recognize the duality of this form of contact for instanc in the proposition मृति प्रथमाव घटान व is cone is ed as a faster of मृतक which is in contact with the eye thus in the knowledge of अभाव two relations are employed विशापनावरीध्यामान as combined with the five forms of contact or three in the case of सम्भाग giving tree to the cognition of अभाव or सम्बाय

P 11 समन बस्य नु विश्वद महण्यू commentators give various explanations of कृषित् here Befor we proceed to consider them kt is first consider a Samayays. It is difficill an eignificar? समय समावाय white an अनुत सक्क न्याय समावाय white an arga the other as a piece of cloth on its threads or a quality on the substance there are five such pairs of significat and so a Samayaya is अवस्वाय सावाय मानाय मान

(भावकार्यंs) are generated in their material cause by समवाय relation । Samavaya if produced will require another samavaya and so on ad infinitum Samavaya has therefore to be regarded as unproduced and hence निस्य, the difference between संयोग and ममवाय is that the former is अनिस्य while the latter is fara and secondly whereas conjunction exists in things normally separate. Inherence is one and consists of an eternal relation between things which cannot exist separately. There is a serious divergence of view bet neen the two schools of Nata and Lusheshika regarding the perception of Samayaya the Nayayak's are of opinion that it is observed by perception while the vaisheshikas hold that it is not perceptible on the ground that a connection is perceptible only when the tweet in ted things are perceptible while Samayaya often exists between things one of which may be impercuptible as in the case of sound which itself is perceptible but the sen c of h aring with which it is in intimate union is not perceptible, and hence on their view Samavaya is proved by inference only

What is possibly meant by after seems therefore to be this that Sunvayi is perceptible in some cases only as in the case of a jar and its form or colour. Here both the colour and the jar between which the relation of Sunvayia exists are perceptible hence Sanvayia also in this case is perceptible while in other cases such as the Sanvayia of Sound and ether it is merely a matter of inference. The other view is that affarf means that out of the five modes of contact only three can be employed in the perception of Sanvayia, thus we perceive Sanvayia of colour ( \$47 ) in a jar that is in contact with the \$43 \text{ (figgs) or the Sanvayia of \$43 \text{ in \$425 \text{ (figgs)}\$ or the Sanvayia of \$43 \text{ in \$425 \text{ (figgs)}\$ or the Sanvayia of \$43 \text{ in \$425 \text{ (figgs)}\$ and \$43 \text{ (figgs)}\$ of contact signs and supplied that it is not contact.

available to us since ধানবাৰ itself is the object of perception
P 12— বাণিসাবার বু things remote by distance, by tume
or by their very nature are however perceived by the sogue
through বীণাসবার (ascetic perception) We cannot per

ceive a distant object or a thing of the past, or a thing like an atom which is in its very nature remote to us Accord ing to Nyaya an atom is the minutest possible part of any substance, an irreducible minimum, and hence it is not gross or agraitanties Perception requires that object perceived is gross or tag thus we cannot perceive an atom The ascetics however enjoy super normal perception

त्रत्र यक्तावस्थाया Etc This Perception of ascetics is twofold the first when the mind is concentrated (युक्तावस्थाया) and the second when it is not so concentrated. The former is the power of seers to perceive in an intuitive vision the whole of truth A contact of mind and soul together with the merit (धर्मादिसाहितात्) which the ascetic has acquired is the exact cause of this form of supernormal knowledge. The second and lower form of the supernormal knowledge differs very little from ordinary Perception. It is by a contact of four or three or two-that perception results as in the ordinary the perception by the sense organs of smell taste vision, and touch four things-the object perceived the sense-organ, the internal organ (mind) and the soul have to be in contact with each other In the perception of sound by the carthe contact of the three—Ear mind and soul is a pre requi site since sound inheres in Ear While in the perception of qualities like pun and pleasure a contact of two only of mind and soul takes place since these qualities inhere in the soul

P 13— ক্ষুৰ Lite The power ascribed to seers of intuitively knowing all things, according to Bhāsarvajna is to

be included under the perception of the Yogis since both are derived from high merit (Nguyễn) There is a difference of opinion between Njāya and Vinsheelnka on this point Prashastapāda for instance divides NAT into four kinds as under—

but according to Ayaya आप is not different from योगिन्नत्यक्ष. Pages 13 14 संविकत्यकम् and निर्विकत्यकम् —

Perception further is twofold Determinate and Inditer minute The former is the cause of the apprehension of an object comprehending its connection with name and such like attributes while the latter gives the bare existence of an object unconnected with attribute- such as name and form This twofold character of Perception has to be recognised on the necessity that the perception of an object as possessed of a certain character which distin guishes it from other objects is a complex process since it comprehends the cognition of the object itself and its character ve cannot be known as ve before very itself is known; so that at first there is the recognition that an undefined something exists, upon which later on when the determining character of the thing is known determinate perception is built up सावपत्पन is in later Ny iya defined as नामजात्यादि-विशेषणविशेष्यसर्वधावगाहि हानम् knowledge which comprehends the relation of the qualified and the qualifications such as name, class etc. Thus at first when a thing comes within the range of our sight we apprehend it as an undefined something. then follows the recognition of its attributes, and these combined give us determinate perception. If indeterminate perception ( निर्विद्वनपुद्वप्रत्यक्ष ) is denied and only determinate perception (utilities) is accepted such an assumption would involve an ad infinition regress, for we know that determinate perception is raidly-sed into the knowledge of the thing itself and the knowledge of the thing itself and its attributes; the know ledge of the thing itself and its attributes is therefore a necessary profimmary to determinate perception. First we know the 14244 as unconnected with its farings them the fatters themselves and then only be synthetizing these impressions we have determinate perception.

If however, the perception of any object or any quality is at once a determinate knowledge then such a perception being determinate knowledge (स्विंग्ह्यक) will comprehend the knowledge of the विशेषण and विशेष्य The knowledge of बट will be of the form प्रव्यक्तो पर then the perception of प्रत्रे itself being determinate it will comprehend the knowledge of घटन and its प्रकारता or निशेषण घट बरन and in this way there will be अनुस्था To avoid this difficulty it is necessary to regard that first we have the indeterminate perception of an object and quality and then only by an act of imagination there is the synthesis of these into one combined determinate perception. The later Nyaya insists that the existence of this indeterminate perception is known by inference whereas according to Bhasarvaina this indetermmate form is no mere interence though not observed it can be seen in any acquisition of knowledge. The latest development of the view approaches the psychological con cention of sensation as opposed to perception

P I<sub>3</sub> The perception of the Yogis when the mind is concentrated is also indeterminate perception because as the commendator cays in that escatate condition the mind of the Yogin apprehends an object in the abstract (মহাৰহেশ মাসুম )

## Second Parichheda

सम्यगविनामावेन—It is this अविनामाव (invariable concomitance) which distinguishes अनुमान from शद्ध for both are परोक्षानु भवसाधन

This invariable connection (अविनासाय) is described as the natural accompaniment of the middle term (reason) by the major term (conclusion) What is meant by equipm ? The commentator points out that this universal accompaniment must not be arbitrarily conceived but must be in the very nature of things Thus in the stock instance of the universal accompaniment of smoke by fire we know that there is causal relation between smoke and fire and hence there is a thorough ly convincing reason for believing them as ever together for the cause is bound to be there where the effect is on the other hand just the inverse of the अमि will not come true (viz यत यत बह्दि तज्ञ तत्र धूम) There is no doubt causal relation between fire and smoke but still we know that whereas an effect cannot be conceived without a cause a cause can be conceived as without an effect. Smoke cannot be without fire but fire m v give rise to smoke or may not give rise to smoke its effect. To make this accompaniment of fire and smoke, in the latter instance (यन यन बाह्व तन तम धूम) invariable one we have to seek certain conditions. In the present case if the fire is an आईन्यनसंयोगम then we have . rcason to say that the न्याप्ति यत यत बह्वि (1 e) आर्देन्धनजबद्धि ) तत्र तत्र धम , is correct Thus we find that this व्याप्ति is correct under certain conditions only or that it depends for its correct.

ness on a certain condition or उपाधि technically called, so that this siftairing is not a ধ্যানাধিকধিয়া but an उपाधिप्रधानसका, for a true ভ্যামি the सक्य or श्रीकामान must be a natural one not one that is assumed for the time being, nor one that depends upon some conditions

P. 17 ERITH -- How are we to make ourselves sure of this न्यितसाहचर्य ? What is in fact the means of arriving at and the test of determining this invariability of concomitance? By the repeated observation of the association of fire and smoke or in other words by the accumulation of numerous nstances in which this association is found. But all this will not suffice to vouch for the universality of the saiff Since the generalization is based upon a limited number of instances the possibility of a contradiction still re mains So it is pointed out that in order to know a ह्यादि, not only is it necessary to observe the association of smoke and fire in numerous instances but there must not also be a single instance in which smoke is found dissociated from fire साहचर्य and व्यक्तिवारहानावरह are therefore the two causes of the knowledge of sulfa. This absence of contradiction can be established by the reductio ad absurdum process Thus if the ध्याप्ति यत यत्र धूम. तत्र तत्र वाह्ने is no true then its contradictory, smoke is sometimes no accompanied by fire, must be true. Then in those case where smoke is found without fire it must have for its caus something else. Hence fire is not the invariable anteceder of smoke and it cannot therefore be its cause. The conclusion we arrive at that fire is not the cause of smoke is however contradicted by actual experience. We know for certain that fire is the cause of smoke and so our conclusion ber absurd, the assumption from which it was derived must al be wrong and its contradictory our original squarement be right

What is अनुमान 2 There are different views According to some it is ब्लाह्मजन according to others it is ब्लाह्मजन according to others it is विज्ञान, according to a third view it is प्राप्त of 1 these our author seems to favour the 1-st view though he has not definitely put it so This परामचे is also called विज्ञानरामचं or नृतीविक्रियामचं In an inferential judgment the mental process might be represented by the following three steps (t) The first is the knowledge of smoke as associated with fire in the kitchen room (2) The second is the perceptive knowledge of smoke on the mountain (3) The third is the complex and derived knowledge of the same smoke as invariably connected with fire

The propriety of these three steps will be clear when one bears in mind that in all inferences one rises from a particular instance to a general law and that general law again descends to a particular instance Thus in the stock instance of the inference of fire on a mountain we observe kitchen fire and kitchen smoke as in variably associated. So long then as we have not risen, to the general law of the invariable connection of fire and smoke and not any particular fire and any particular smoke we shall not be able to proceed to any inference. Secondly supposing that we rise to this knowledge of a general law if we do not perceive smoke on the mountain we shall not be able to make any predication about the mountain Wc must there fore have the perceptive knowledge of smoke on the moun tain Thirdly supposing we know the general law or ब्यासि and perceive smoke on the mount un still so long as we do not con nect this general law with the particular instance of smoke we shall not arrive at any conclusion. Hence लिड्डपरामश्रे as the knowledge of smoke on the mountain which is बहिन्याच्य or invariably connected with fire is necessary Cf commentator p 18 top as also Keshavamishrañ

शयवा द्वयमनुमानाङ्ग् व्याप्ति पश्चधर्मना च १ तथ्र व्याप्याऽभिसरवसिदि । पश्चमैताबन्त्राच नियतपर्मिर्सवंयलक्षणाविशेषसिदि ।

P 18 इ.स. सामान्यतोहरी च-The perceived and the generally pereved The former is the form of inference where the middle erm and consclusion are not heterogeneous and the latter where they are so and the result depends on an idea common to the reason and conclusion. The distinction is evidently bet ween matters of inference that fall under the sphere of sense perception and those which escape that test and therefore must rest on abstract reasoning. Thus in therearism we deduce the nature of an invisible thing (a matter of infer ence which does not fall within the sphere of sense perception) from a general law previously known such e g as the law of causality or the आध्याश्रविभाव Soul for instance is in visible and is proved to exist by the necessity that git (cogni tion) and other qualities must reside in a substance according to the general law that every quality must have a substratum P 19 स्वाधीनुमान and पराधानुमान-Wholly unknown to

Gautama and Kanada a distinction which is accepted by the synctests school though not adopted by उपायकार कार्य स्वार्धियान है। अपायकार कार्य स्वार्धियान कार्य कार्य कार्याविवार स्वार्धियान कार्य का

second হ্বাবাসবীত্ব। e. হন্মার্থ or a syllogism is essential to a প্রধানীন্ত্রান but not to a দ্বাবানীন্ত্রান II then ব্যাঘান্ত্রান is হারহান্ত্রদ্ধ why should it not fall under বাবহুমান্ত্রাণ But (বাংকী কার্যান্ত্র্বান (বাংকা) কার্যান্ত্র্বান but not parting knowledge in the present instance, but they are the cause of the judgment in inference only in a secondary sense Words are the cause of conveying to the hearer's mind fargian which leads to affarin It is in fact a process induced by another's words in the hearer's mind, and is thus a mental process (शानामण्ड) which is the real inferential operation

पञ्चावयम् ।s the five-membered syllogism the five-members are respectively (1) proposition (11) reason (iii) example (iv) application (v) conclusion

A proposition is the statement of the subject with a desire to establish something else (  $\pi(\pi)$ ) regarding it. This desire may be for one a own sake or for the sake of others, and it does not matter that we have the same knowledge from another source, so long as we have the desire to establish it by inference.

P 20 সামনব্দেশ্যক etc It is the statement of the reason as capable of being the instrument ( of the conclusion inferred) It is threefold—(i) Positive-negative (ii) purely negative (iii) purely positive

तंत्रवाष्यपर्म ...... पहाः । तत्र.... पहाधर्मत्वम् । The subject is one that has the major term as its attribute The pervasion of the subject by the middle term is पहाध्यन्त. It will thus be found that the definition of a पहा as given by Bhāsarvajāa is rather defective in so far as it anticipates the conclusion For instance, in the stock example पर्वेत is the qq; according to this definition the subject पर्वेत is one that has fire (a thing as jet to be proved) for its attribute. If,

therefore at the outset fire is recognised as an attribute of the subject where is the necessity of proving its existence on the mountain by the process of inference? The defini tion given by later writers is therefore an improvement सदिग्रसाच्यवात पक्ष — a subject is one on which the existence of the conclusion (major term) has to be proved सदिक्यसाय-धर्मवन्वेन उपात्तत्व पक्षत्वम् । It is something of which the predi cate to be inferred is doubtful Thus a mountain is a 98 because it is a matter of doubt whether it has fire or not In the case in which we know positively that the mountain has got fire but we wish to prove the same to another by means of a syllogism the mountain ceases to be a ver for want of doubt. To remove this objection it is said that even a desire to prove (सियाधारीया) even though there be no doubt is sufficient to make a thing Ter प्राथमस्त्रम-in the first place the reason must be present

in the subject otherwise as in the instance —शब्दोऽनित्यश्राहर पुत्रत प्रवास the reason will be inconclusive for the reason बाहरपुत्र is not at all found in the subject शहर secondly it must b present in all that are included under the minor term otherwise as in पृथिन्यादिचतुष्टथ द्रव्य गथवत्वात् the reason गथबत्व is found only in part of the minor term पारीवी while it is not met with in आप तेज and बायु so that it is void of any conclusion similarly in षदाकाशी तिस्ती अञ्चलकात् the reason cunnot prove the predicate (निरंगत) of the subject (पटाकाशों) as it is found only in क्षाकाश and not in घट This reason is therefore भागासिद

P 21 साध्यसमानधर्मा—etc A सपक्ष is one which is possessed of an attribute that is homogeneous with the predicate (साध्य) e g the kitchen (महानस) is such a सपश्च because it possesses an attribute (fire) which is similar to the fire (साध्य ) that is to be predicated of the mountain

सपक्षसत्व is the second रूप of the अन्वयञ्यतिरेकिहेन The

or in some of them. In the stock example all fiery things ure मस्युक्त The reason (सून्युक्त) is not present in all सुपक्क but in part of them it is wanting in अर्थोगंडक a red hot ball of iron. But if it is found that the reason is present only in the up or the subject and not present in any of the सुपक्क or the similar examples it becomes fallacious अग्ध्यस्थित (void) as in मुर्तिस्था गध्यस्था the reason (शयय्य) is present only in earth(स्) and not anywhere in similar instances (सुपक्ष) like the ether the Atman the mind etc. The later definition of a सुपक्ष is विविवेदाराय्यान् सुपक्ष

सायब्यावृत्ताभर्मी—etc a dissimilar example (विषक्ष) is a thing that is possessed of uttributes that are heterog neous with the predictee e g the lake (ह्यू) is possessed of attributes which are different from the attribute (बाहिम्स्ब) that is predicted of the mountain in no dissimilar instance must the reason be found otherwise is in खब्दी नित्य प्रमयदान् च्योगयन् । the reason प्रमयन्त is found in विषक्ष ible पद यह etc i e in क्षित्र things and honce it is fallacous

अवाधितार्थियात् —It is the presence of the reason in the subject of the proposition which is not contradicted by freet thus in stiff signer हुनस्तकात् एउटत् the reason हुनसत्त्व is present in stiff the subject of the proposition stiff signer which is contradicted by actual fit is (प्रमाण some one of the means of true knowledge, here प्रवास)

असत्प्रतिपक्षन—There are two conceptions in regard to the nature of this condition the one is expressed here by BhFsarvijin and the other is the conception of later yaya which is presingly referred to by BhFsarvijia under विद्वा व्यक्तियों According to Bhasarvijia असम्प्रतिपक्षन means that the reason ought not to fulfil the first three prerequisites of a valid Heti (प्रकृषम्भन, त्रपक्षेत्राव विपक्षन्वन्तान्ता) if it is such that it can prove a conclusion as well as a counter

conclusion Thus in the following राज्ये। निस्य पक्षसपक्षमांस्य-तरावात we find that पद्मसपद्मयोग्यातराव हिन्द and that the same reason can prove the श्रानायात of एवन as it is possible to argue—त्यार्/दिनिय पद्मसपद्मयोग्यातरावात । अवस्यितपद्मय Inter ally means—not being counterbalanced by a rival reason as in एक्ट्रे! नित्य अनियममग्रित्यावात the reason अनियमभग्रित्यावात । a rival in निर्यमभग्रित्यावात । त्या क्षात्र वित्यभग्रित्यावात, thus here are two reasons निरयमग्रित्यावात and अनियमभग्रित्यावात, thus here are subject. This is the later conception of सामित्रमु which is however wide enough to embrace the earlier one as a reason can be regarded as itself its own rival if it proves two mutu ally contradictory conclusions of the same subject

P 22 सद्विषि । सपक्षेकदशवृत्तिभेदात् । The reason is further two fold as it is present in all similar instances or only in a sec tion of them. Thus कार्यस्य is a reason which pervades all सपक्षs (which are all अनित्य things in the present instance) Now an objector points out that this reason is not सपक्ष ॰यापक but सपक्षेक्द्रावृत्ति for this reason is not present in जान भाव which is a संपक्ष since प्रामभाव is not eternal Before how ever we proceed to meet this objection let us make clear the conception of प्राथभाव It is defined as अनादि सान्त प्राथभाव It is non existence which has no beginning but which has an end Thus the प्राथमान of a jar would be that state of it before clay was fashioned by the potter into a jar One does not know how long the jar was in this pre-nascent state. In fact it can be said of a particular object that it was in this state of non existence from the very beginning of the world it was when the object was created that this its antecedent state of non-existence ceases to be But what is meant by saying that प्राममान ceases to be? Or that there is the अमान of प्राथभाव ? Nothing save that an object has come into

existence, for we cannot conceive of the non existence (sinja) of a non existence (sinjana) So that the above objection can be met with by pointing out that since it is hard to conceive of the sinja of sinjana, sinjana can by no means be the sinja of sinjana, sinjana can by no means be the sinjana of meeting the objection for which vide commentary page 22 sinjana sinjana

in the phrase If it were said that sound is non eternal because it is इदियमाह्य then the soul which is also इदियमाह्य will have to be regarded as non eternal which it is not there is no universal association of इद्वियमाहास्व and आनित्यस्व Hence the qualification बाह्य Soul is अन्तरिवियमाद्य and thus it will be excluded Yet the atoms which are योगियाहाँदियमाहा are known to be eternal which will if the concomitance of बाह्येंद्रियप्राह्यस्य and अनिस्याव were true become अनिस्य So the further qualification अस्मदादि Still according to the Nvaya, वेनोंदेयेण या व्यक्तिर्गृद्यते तेनेव तद्भता जातिर्गृद्यते a generality is अस्मदादिवाहोदियमाह्य so that it will have to be regarded as non eternal whereas a generality is eternal To exclude गाति therefore is the further restriction in the हेत-सामान्यवस्वे साते For a generality (जाति) can never be the substrate of another generality or that it can never be सामान्यवत् If it were so then there would be a multiplication of such generalities ad infinitum one generality residing in a second generality, this in a third and so on So to avoid such a regressus ad infinitum the rule is given that a generality can never be the substrate of another generality. We have thus a faultless reason अस्मदादि etc. This हेतु is समक्षेक्देशवृत्ति because some अनित्य things like सुख, दु ख —etc are not सामान्यवाचे साति अ-स्मदादिवासोदियमासा For we know that they are perceived by the contact of mind and soul, and that it is an internal crean 'Mind' and not any external one that perceives

them. Thus the given हेतु is present in a part of the सपक्षs (अतिव objects)

P 23 अन्वयव्यतिरेमी वैयलान्वयी and वैयलव्यतिरही -The conco mitance between reason and conclusion can either be post tive or regative and in a norm 1 state it is possible to establish both relations. Thus in where there is smoke there is fire we have positive concomitance to which there is the negative counterpart, where there is no fire, there is no smoke This twofold nature of concomitance is attributed to reason and thus we get three varieties of reason thit is regard to which we can state the concomitance in a positive as well as negrtive form, that in which we can state the con comstance in the positive form only and that in which we can state the concomitance in a negative form only. The first kind is already discussed the five conditions which the W व्ययव्यतिरेकी is required to fulfil are with due illustrations fully expalmed. Of these five conditions (पश्चल्पा) क्यलान्यम is required to fulfil four the condition विपक्षाद्व्याद्वतत्व is by the very nature of the case excluded for as a matter of fact the conclusion in such a case is co-extensive with all evi tence and thus no farer can be found. Thus in the stock propo ition घटोडिभिधेय प्रमेयत्वान् we find that the साध्य (cor clusion) अभिषेत्रत has an extension that covers all existence so that we carnot meet with a dissimilar case where such a conclusion is found wanting. So that the test of a \$4 सान्वयी reason is that it is not possible to point to a विषक्ष The सवलव्यतिरेकी or purely negative reason similarly >>

required to fulfil four for in this case the condition सम्बन्धन casnot be imposed as in fact no बचन्न (similar case) evists. In the stock example बॉक्टक्स सामक प्राण्यितसाल Living organisms have souls since they possess animal functions there can be a negative concomitance only since the silfar यह यह सामक्रमाना के का स्वार्धन सामक्रमाना can be illustrated

hur the case of a post when

by the case of a pot whereas the positive proposition यत्र यत्र प्राणिदिसलं तत्र तत्र सामकत्वम् cannot be illustreted since the conclusion (सामकत्व) has precisely the same extension as the subject जीवत रारीर If however we say जीवत देवरत्तारीर सामक प्राणिदिसलात it will be possible to adduce a probative example such as जीवत युक्तरास्त्रीर to illustrate the proposition यत्र यत्र प्राणादिसलं तत्र तत्र सामकत्वे since the subject has a less extension than the (साम्य)

करमनित् प्रसम्नाण---Thus the essence of a देवलान्यारे हेतु consists in the साध्य being co-existent with all existing things. If however it be said that कर्याविद्यासम् the साध्य in the present case is not conterminous with the whole class of existing things since there are many things in the universe which are unknown to us and which we cannot know (e.g. द्वाविद्याण) the answer is that the कर्याविद्यास्त is not the one lettrimined by our own limited capacity, it is an object of he omisscience of God मीमासक्ताव्यवस्त स्तार ct vide the interpretation of the

minital According to Nyāya theories pleasure, pain, ment dement etc are known directly through perception, one of them are perceptible to us uch as pleasure and pain, some are perceptible to the Yogis such as भूम अध्यान and pain, some are perceptible to defect the Yogis such as भूम अध्यान and pain, some other things through imperceptible to us or to the Yogis are perceptible to God. So that there is not one thing in the world which is not क्रम्याचित्रप्रक्ष The Mimämsakas however hold that pleasure, pain, ment, dement are not perceptible but either inferable or taken on verbal authority. Thus in the present judgment all क्रम्याचित्रप्रक्ष objects are the स्वयुक्त which include यह, यह and such, as also pleasure, pain and such. The द्वा under consideration, however (सीमो-कामाम्याव्युक्त is present in some of the स्वयुक्त year, द्वा and such, while it is absent in यह, यह etc, so that it is स्वयुक्त स्वार्थ

प्रसंगद्वरिण-the वेवल्ब्यतिरेवी हेतु can be stated in two diffet ent ways with the usual ablative ending of the words indicating the reason or by appending natura to the word expressing the reason. Thus we find two different ways of stating a proposition as under

जीवच्छरीर सारमकं प्राणादिमत्वात ।

and असमदारेण as

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इद जीवच्छरीत न निरा सक अप्राणादिमत्वप्रसगात् ।

A प्रसंग is a contingency that is fatal to known facts in the above proposition if a living organism is assumed to be with out soul (for gra) it will involve the further contingency of the living organism being without animal functions (अप्राण(दिमत् ) thus the assumption of निरा मकरव points to a con clusion surrouteurs which is contradicted by actual facts for we know that a living organism cannot be a living organism if it is without animal functions. It will be found that the as a kind of a hypothetical reasoning in which the first simple process of reasoning is implicit. Thus expanded we have-

भेड जावन्छरीर निरा मक्सप्राणादिमत्वप्रसगात-किन इद जीवच्छरीर सा

रमकमेष प्राणादिमत्वात ।

हेलाभास-

P 25 हत्त्वक्षणराहिता etc Virtually the same definition 25 Þ given by the Bhashvelara II any one of the requisite cor ditions of a true Hetu is not complied with by the reason urged in an argument the reason is only app rently a reaso

Of the six kinds of fallacies-the first the futile or the un real (अधिद) is the one when the presence of the middle temp in the minor term i doubtful th second—the contrart ( विरुद्ध ) is that where middle term is present in the min! term and in a dissimilar ir stance (laws i e that which i not hemogener is with the major term) the discrepant (अनेकान्तिक) occurs where the middle term is present in the minor term; the similar instance and the desimilar instance, the sed

arı 2] NOTES

erson (अन्यव्यक्ति) is found only in the minor term and is neapyble of proving the conclusion the oritradicted (बाह्म युवायदिष्ट the mistimed) is a reason which is present in a subject that is contridicted by means of another proof the ount-violanced (अक्ट्यात्म Hierally equal to the question) is the one that proves—conclusionand a counter conclusion and jet complies with the first three or nditions of a valid reason We shall discuss each of these fullacies along with its subdius ions.

reason which our author has given can be reduced to two broad divi ions- the स्वरूपासिद्ध and the आश्रयासद्ध 1 or it will be found that the varieties-स्याधिकरणासिद्ध विशेषणा सिद्ध भागासिद्ध व्यर्थविशेष्यासिद्ध व्यथविशेषणासिद्ध सदिग्धासिद्ध सदि-क्यविश्वस्थासिद्ध, सादक्थविशेषणासिद्ध—ultimat ly resolve themselves into the general characteristic that the rea on is absent in the subject Of the three principal divisions of this fallacy in later Ayay १-स्वरूपासिद्ध, आश्रयासिद्ध, ब्याप्यस्वासिद्ध-our author gives the first two only rejecting the third which seem. to have been regarded by him as equivalent to the discrepant (अनेकानिक) The three species of later Nava rest in the three factors involved in the reflection (परामर्श) which is the proximate cause of inferential judgment viz the subject the relation of the middle term to the subject, and the relation of the middle term to the major term. If the subject itself unreal the reason becomes inconclusive for want of a subect. This is आश्रयासिद्ध or unreal as regards the substratum exemplifi d in the stock instance गमनारविन्हें सुराभे अरविन्दावान् where the sky letus is wholly unagreary and hence unreal स्वरपासिद्ध (the unreal in itself) is the reason which does not exist in the subject and therefore cannot afford the basis of any r asoning Thus in the instance अनिस शहर साम्प लार we find that बाह्यबंद is not present in the subject, while it is essential that the reason is apprehended as an attribute of the subject. The third vortety व्याप्यवासीस् (unrea in regard to concomitance) occurs where either concomitance dies not exist, or where the concomitance is conditional (श्रीमाणिक). Thus in घटदा श्लीक सच्चांत we find that the ब्याहि, ययन संस् तयान श्लीक, does not present itself to be in variable or inevitable, while in पबंची पूर्माम बद्धिसमान, the ब्याहि, यस यस बद्धी तम सम् पूर्णा be true only if the fire is but due of the most field.

According to our author the শবিদ্ধে occurs where the presence of the middle term in the subject is coubiful (গবিদ্ধির পরস্থারি)। e where the first condution of a true heti (প্রস্থারবা) is violated আহিনিলোরিস্থ unreal owing to presence in ? different sub-urruum for শহরর কুরান্তর or is another reading gives us মহার কুনান্তর, the reason is present in a substratum that is altogether different from the subject

सामायमारे सति साहुपासात्—Here the reason has two particle विद्योप (क्षामायमंत्रे सति) and the विद्याप (ब्राह्मायमंत्रे सति) and the विद्याप (ब्राह्मायमंत्र) का variety, hence the reason labs in respect of the विद्याप The विद्योपण is the restrictive attribute and the विद्याप The विद्योपण is the restrictive attribute to distinction rest or purely grammatical conceptions. In साहुपान्ये सति सामायम्बरावि the relation of principle and subordinate (विद्याप and विद्यापण is changed by a variation in the syntax and case relation

P 27 সাগানিক:—The reason সুব্দাননীৰকা is not present in all kind of sounds but only in some of them Our subject is sound in general and not particular sounds, so that the reason is partly real and partly unreal A true reason ofight to be present in the whole of the subject

भाजवासिद्ध-प्रयान or प्रहाति or primordial matter is a conception of the Samkhyr philosophy, it has no real existenc.

प्रधानप्रस्पेश्वरा -The subject comprises of three प्रधान प्रहप and \$47 of these the first is unreal so that the Hetu is in part un real व्यर्थविदेश्यासिद्ध-The distinction between विशय्यासिद्ध and व्यर्थविशय्यासिद्ध and विशेषणासिद्ध nd व्यर्थविशेषणासिद्ध is this in the former either the विश्वपण or the विशेष्य of the betu is tetally absent in the subject, while in the latter they are superflu ous in कतक वे सति सामान्यवनकात we find that the Visheshana कृतकरव साति is sufficient for our purpose and that सामान्यवस्वान the Visheshya has no purpose to serve. Both the Visheshana and Visheshya are present in the subject but there s un necessary limitation of the reason. The c two varieties वर्ष विशेषणासिद्ध व्यर्थविशेष्यासिद्ध might be regarded as cases of व्या प्यत्वासिद्ध Here we find that the superfluous (व्यथ्) Vishesham or Visheshva does not make the r ason falle and the ar gument will in spite of it be valid. Simil rly in th. stock example पवतो बाह्ममान् मीलधूमात् although the adjective मील is superflucus it does not make the hetu actually false and the argument will be correct in spite of the superflucus Hence the moderns regard this not as a Hetva bhasa but only as a fault of language called अधिक The reason why this is regarded as expedience is that the addition f र qualification नील्ल conveys by implication that unqualific l धुम is not invariably concomitant with बृद्धि but that it is the limitation नीसवस्य that makes concomitance between धूम and बद्धि invariabl But such is not the case for we know that unqualified smoke and fire are invariably associated

It will be readily seen that the definition of अधिद्ध (अनि धितप्रभृतृति) given by our author is not applicable to thee, two cases. For we know that spite of the superfluous rivan a or Visheshya the reason is निधितप्रभृति In the position अनिक्ष सन्द शुक्कांबे सति सामान्ययनात् though the Visheshya सामान्यवस्त्रात् is superfluous jet the reason कृतकले सति सामान्यवस्त्रात् is present in the subject श्रव्ह—for श्रव्ह is कृतक and सामान्यवान्

सरिनासिंद-Where there is doubt about the n ture of the reason. Thus if a man is not sure that he sees smoke on the mountain and not mist then it will not be possible for him to draw any correct inference from such a doubtful reason.

In स्दिरम्पविज्ञेषाविद्ध and स्दिरम्पविज्ञेषमाविद्ध either the Visheshaa part of a reason or the Vishesham part of it presents a doubt my way reflection (विद्युपरासदा) is impeded and hence in correct inference can be drawn अशापि अनुसंपत्तविद्यान सं a character of the reason which cannot be positively attributed to hapda, the que Hence the reason is unreal

व एवंद्रविद्वस्था etc —If these vaneties of the unreal are acceptable to both the parties to a dispute them these will be called unreal for both the disputants 'i' rigam these are acceptable to any one of the disputants they will be called unreal to one of the disputants. Thus in the proposition additional to one of the disputants. Thus in the proposition and the 'airyatka accept that the is not digit and therefore the reason digit and is unreal according to both. But in the Proposition digit signal according to both. But in the Proposition digit signal according to both. But in the Proposition digit signal according to both But in the accepted as an attribute of the subject given by the Munamaska while the 'airiayaka will maintain that given is कुराव's so that it riseon कुरावेच्या will be unreal (splitty) to the Munamaska and real to a 'airiayaka' it is therefore acceptantia.

विरद्ध-The contrary is described by our author as the middle term which is found in the subject and a dis similar example (विषय) Further he divides it into the two broad divisions विशयक कार्य कर्तिवारों e when the reason rean क्षत्रवार्य होतियां and कार्यार करियां For as atready explained in

a purely negitive reason (क्षेत्रक्यंतिरेक्क) the second condition ( सर्वेद्धारां ) is we hypothesi excluded since no स्वयं oxists, the subject (यहा) and the predicate (साम्य) having an equal extension." The contrary reason is so called because it serves to prove excelly the opposite of the conclusion it is adduced to establish. Thus in the argument "Sound is eternal, because it is a product," the reason that it is a product does not prove that sound is eternal but just the opposite that it is non-cternal

पक्षविपक्षच्यापक— the hetu कार्यस्य is present in the whole of the पक्ष (५12 शब्द) and also in the whole of the विपक्ष (1 c. अनिस्य objects).

विषक्षेक्द्रेसग्रति पक्षव्यापक सामान्यवन्ते सति अस्मदाादेवाह्यद्विप्रमाह्यलात् The hetu is प्रदेशव्यापक since all sounds are सामान्यवत् (i e a generality such as हान्द्रत resides in them) and are perceptible to our senses. But it is present in part of the विषद्ध because we know that all अनित्य objects are not सामान्यवन्त्रं सति अस्मदादि-वाह्यद्वित्रमाह्य sinco the qualities of the soul सुरा, दु स, सुद्धि t.c. are perceptible to our internal sense and not to our external

P 29. সমলোন্ধ(যুক্ত is a hetu which is present in a part of the subject হাত্ত since some sounds (such as the soughing of und through the branches of trees) are not the product of any body's effort. Similarly all অনিয় objects (the বিষয়) are not अपनात्तीयक but only seme. The সমল is to be understood as the effort of an animate being, as otherwise ইম্বেমনে being the antecedent of all, the lietu will be ব্যবিশয়-বাস্ক্রেন

परोक्ष्द्रेग्रामी, विपहायपाक:—The hetu द्वावन्त is found in a part of term (पृथिय) since there are the atoms of earth which are unproduced, and as such are not द्वाकः it is present in the which of the विषय i.e. श्रीनम objects since all non-eternal things are known to be products.

पद्मिषपुरुवाषक etc प्रमेयुत् knowability is present in all sounds (पद्म) and also prevent in the whole of the विषयः :  $\epsilon$  everything that is not an काकाराविशेषगुण.

अपलान्तरीयकरात् -This netu is present in some sounds and not in other, thus it is पहिन्देत्ति , similarly it is present in some of the विषक्ष, as in पूर, पृष्ट and not present in others, as दिन, का नारान्, आसारा etc and thus it is विषक्षिकरात्त्रीति

कांत्रप्रभावाना —This betu is present in the whole of the subject हान्य since all sounds are sensible to the air, while it is present in a part of the विषय कि स्ट. पूर्व etc and not present in part of it fibre, है स etc. This it is स्वत्यापक्षित्वप्रकृत्वा का part of it fibre हान, है स etc. This it is स्वत्यापक्षित्वप्रकृत्वा का अक्टामस्त्रक is a hetu which is present in the whole of the

अवस्थानकार is a next which is present in the whole of the fight, for a ve similer test all these objects that comprise the large are not पदानक but अपदालक Of the subject दहर we know some sounds to be पदानक and others not so For a बद्ध is a word which ends with a nominal cr verbal affix Obynously the sound of a drun, cannot claim to be पदानक

P 30 বৰু মুনাং ছব etc. Of the eight carrettes mentu.ned there are four in which the lettu is ঘটনাইয়ালি Now if a bettu is ঘটনাইয়ালি Now if a recognised this character of a hetu under মালাবিত্ব How is it then that these are also regarded as varieties of বিশ্ব and enumerited under it?

जान प्राण्यतस्य etc This however is no objection for since the lietu has the character of both sifting and farge this hete might be meationed under both This and large when it serves as an instrument to weigh becomes a union while when one tests its correctness the same belonce becomes a प्रमेष So that one and the same object to called by different names, even so one and the same object to called by the different names sifting and flag.

सनिवालक मेदाल - The discrepant the middle term is present in the subject, in the example and in the counter-example, if

therefore violates the second condition (विष्माद्रस्वावृत्तीः) Thus in भीरतं विषाणिवाद the hetu " the possession of hours " does not prove a particular animal to be a cow, since we know that a buffalo also has horns. Hence the conclusion," this is a cow, " ceases to have any certainly and rumains an object of doubt. This however is not firtz or the contradictory, since in it the conclusion that is derived through the reason is directly opposed to the desired conclusion (firty) as in घुण्डं निरम्भ इस्तरहार्ष where the reason इस्तराच serves to be the basis of the conclusion that sound is not eternal, which conclusion is in direct opposition to the द्वारम्भ that sound is eternal. But in a discrepant hetu, many conclusions are possible and no one particular conclusion can be mentioned as invitable and invariable; thus from the hetu विद्याणित for basis we can infer several things, that the animal before us is either a cow, or a buffalo, or an antilope and so on, we cannot saw definitely that it is a cow and no other.

The fundamentum divisions is the same as employed in the divisions of the <del>Poet</del>, with this difference that here is a combination of threes and not of two as in the former

P. 31 सप्तर्यवर्देश etc. The reason प्रस्थान is present only in part of the प्रश्न (पृथियी) since the atoms of porth are not perceptible; similarly it is present in part of पिराई since some like uz uz are perceptible while others the दूपपुष्ठ are more eternal but imperceptible to our senses); and it is present in part of संपद्ध (i.e. दिख्य things), since it is met with in a cenerality whill it is not found in their (अपदाय).

अपूर्तनात्—This hetu is not found in पनः which is a part of the पहा for mind is atomic, hence मूर्त It is also प्रपह्त-देवपृथ्धः—since of the Drivyas, some like the corth, are मूर्ग while others like आसात, आहात वार अमृत्, while अपूर्तन्त is present in the whole of the निषक्ष i. c. the अद्भाव or ह्या न्यतिरिक्तपद्धिः । ८ the remaining six categories गुण, क्ये, सामान्य, विशेष समवाय and अभाव

क्षणिकविशेषगुणरहित वात्-This involves the explanation of some of the Nyaya ductrines According to Nyaya there are twenty four qualities which are enumerated in the following versus remoriales -

अध गुण रूप रसो गन्धस्तत परम् ॥ म्यर्भ सङ्या परिमिति पृषक्त च तत परम् । सयोगध विभागध परत्व नापरत्वकम् ॥ ब्रद्धि सुख दुरखिमच्छा देवी यली गुरलकम्। इवल स्नहसस्नारावद्दश्र शब्द एव च ॥ Of these the specific qualities (विशेषगुणंड ) are -बुद्धशीदपटं स्पर्धान्ता स्नह सासिद्धिको इव ।

अद्यभावनाशस्त्रा अमी वैशापका गुणा ॥

Now it is believed by the followers of Nyaya that the qualities of the soul (बुद्धवादिष्यम् ) are momentary in character (s  $\epsilon$ (त्रक्षणावस्थात्वम ) similarly sound is क्षणिक (त्रिक्षणावस्थायी) 25 soon is sound is projuced it dies and is replaced by another So that the आगुक्तिक्षपूर्ण are present in the soil and the other (आकारा) and nowhere clee Hence the hetu सांगिकविशय भुणराहितात्र 10 रापक्षतिपक्षव्यापक and पक्षीवदशवात्त

अन्यवसित-Lit is described as a reason that is found to be present only in the minor term and nowhere else and further it is incapable of proving the required conclusion (साध्यामाधक) This distinguishes it from the purely negative reason (केंबर क्यांति 741) for a purely negative reason is also present only in the minor term and nowhere else but unlike a void reason (शक्पवासित) it is perfectly valid and proves a required con clusion. Most writer, on hyaya have rejected the void as a separate fallacy and have classed it under eventifier in the syncretist school, for instance, the effections is of three i indsi the too general reason (साधारण) the too restricted reason (Meiniten) and the non-exclusive reason (সনুধৰ্মা)-Of these the first is treated by Bhāsarvajāa under কৰিন্দালিক proper, while the latter two are put by him under জনস্মৰ্যাক.

सबै धनिएँ सत्यान्—Here the subject is so extensive as to admit neither of examples or counter-examples. In fact all things are included in the subject, and nothing is left out side the sphere of the Paksha that can be denominated either as Sapaksha or Vipaksha. Hence the 12-three of सबै forbids the possibility of the second (सपक्ष सन्ये) and the third विभक्षां अव्यानि ) of the conditions being compiled with

कार्यशास् Obviously this reason is present in part of the subject 'all' since we know that many things in the world are not products

ৰিখান্যবাহাৰিণয় —etc. Here the reason' being a specific quality of ether" is found only in the subject 'sound' and neither in a Sapaksha (things notetrial) or in. Upaksha (things eternal). This is the too restricted reason (शर्मा-पारण). It offends against the second condition (স্বাই যাৰ্য্য) since it occurs nowhere outside the subject itself. Here its absence from counter-examples (বিষয়াক্তবাদ্ধি) is critically a favourable circumstance, but its absence from a Sapaksha invalidates the conclusion which therefore remains a matter of doubt,

P. 32 কিনাৰৰে is always हम्यागित Hence the reason is toorestricted Secondly, it does not occur in all the Dravyas but in some and so it is पढ़ेक्ट्रेश्योक्ते. The Dravyas are पूर्णव्यय्वेतने-महर्य्योमकाविद्वदेहिंग मन: । हत्याचि । Of these योग (cher), ছान्न, दिन्द, त्रहिन: (souls) are विश्व and are incorporeal, so that क्रिया-चार cannot reside in them

सर्वे कार्वे...उत्पत्तिमत्पात्—Here the साध्य is नित्यत्व; the Vipaksha therefore would be अनित्य things—but they are included in the subject सर्वे कार्ये and therefore the reason does not admit of any counter-example (Vipalsha), the reason उत्पत्तिमत्व occurs only in the subject सर्वे राये and is thus the too restricted reason

साववाय 4—This again is the too restricted reason sin € it is found only in the subject सर्वे जाते, jurther it is not co-extensive with the Paksha but पर्युक्तिशाल some some products like the qualities of the soul, pleasure pain etc. which are produced in the soul, being of an abstract and

incorporeal nature, cannot have parts (अवयवड)

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কালান্ত্ৰ্যাৰ্থ হিস—As the commentator has well pointed out (super page 25) this is a reason which is mentioned when the proper time of mentioning it has passed away (কাল্প ভাবিত্ৰম বিধিন্ন যাবি এক) for it is inopportune to adduce a reason to prove a conclusion the negation of which is ascertained by another and presumably a stronger evidence. The agree of the subject is contradicted by means of another proof which definitely proves the negation of the consequence with it the reason is intended to establish. Thus in sintegration of the subject is no double as to whether it is story and herce since there is no double as to whether fire is story or segue for loses the character of a Pather.

अहुमानविरद्व — प्रसाव्वामिनवर्यम् etc An atom is imperceptible to est it castience however is proved by the necessity that in the division of any sub-tune their, must be a certain limit lesy and which there can be no division in parts. All institutions that will be reduced by division to their infinitesimal parts (ब्याह्य). If it is said that such a division can be continued administration in that case we will have to equal to mount blem with a unstand seed for the parts of the mountain are infinite and so are the parts of a mustard seed, they, trender are equal which is absumed Hence in the day ion of a thing into parts we will have to stop somewhere—and that withe atom. Now the very argument

of its eternality, for if it be regarded as transitary it would mean that it came into existence without a material cause which is absurd, and hence as the commentator points out it is not a product (तस्योगादानकारणाभावात अञ्चलकी) Here therefore the inference which proves the existence of an atom also proves its eternality. Hence when one says प्राचान अभिवा that is a self contradiction since the very fact of one a having accepted an atom as an existing thing involves also the acceptance of its eternality

P 33—पुरा पेया—Here since wine is a drink it is certainly पेय, Hence by पेयत्व we have to understand पेयत्व नाम सुरायाः पीताया अपायतेत्वम ।

सर्वे तेन etc Moonlight for instance is अञ्चल but fire or the heat of the sun is उट्या and hence the conclusion अञ्चलन is contradicted in part of the subject by perception

By 34-निस्तासमा हुआइय etc. According to Nyāya एम्स हा a quality of पृथियो आप तेंग तो जात बाल हुए बाजो हुए ते पृथियों हापा, तेंग रहा of पृथियों आप तेंग तो साथ जा पृथियों only. It is believed by the Naux Yukes that these qualities are even in the atoms of crickl पानन or आसारायामा बात hence अ तिस्य Similarly the quality द्वा in the atom of तेंग is पानम and so अगिया This is proved by inference for which vide commentary. Hence of the subject निस्ताममा हुए रसाम्बर्धायों some are known to be अगिया through inference so that निस्ताम megand to these is contradicted by inference. The propriety of the several qualifications of the reason is pointed out by the commentator. Thus incre प्रमाणुक्तिया does not ensure that the quality is eternal, for रियोग is a quality residing in an atom and is jet non eternal and not ब्यापक Yel द्विय is a quality which resides in atoms and is previsive in charteter but it is not-setural; for clude this the further qualification suffrangitty at Rif. Dua lity does not produce something that is homogeneous with itself for when two atoms which are imperceptible to the sense come together they form a signs. The duality in the two atoms produces अनुपरिमान in the दामुक् Duality thus does not produce a quality which is homogeneous with itself In the instance एक्ट all these qualities are found. It is किल it is व्यापक or अप्रदेशवृत्ति and it produces oneness which is homogeneous with itself

प्रकरणसम् —अनिल शब्द पक्षसपक्षगोरन्यनरत्वात् | Here the reason fulfils the first three conditions of a valid Hetu for sound 15 पक्षापद्मवारन्यतर as in fact it is the Pak ha all धनिस things are the Sapaksha and the lietu is similarly present in them while a Vipalsha (all निख things) is obviously not पक्षसंपर्ध बोरन्यतर But in the same way it can be shown that the same reason can prove निखल of sound thus निस गन्द पक्ष संपद्मशारन्यतरन्यात , and can be shown to be ब्रिस्प in this latter argument also

विद्याल्यभिवारी the contrary but non discrepant occurs enter in one and the same subject can be shown the presence of two hon ogeneous and mutually contract cory reasons. In নিবা ঘৰত সন্মানান কৰিবিয়া মাত্ৰ মান্তৰ্যা, the reasons are not homogeneous (ব্ৰেৰ্ক্স্মা) suice সন্মাৰ s discrepant and दायल 15 विस्प Hence this is not a case of विद्यान्यभिन्यति Secondly the reasons must be contrary se पुनक्षान्त्रभावत् secondry ur reasons must be control पुन proving mutually opposite conclusions (योक्सिकोब समिति वेद्यादिन समुद्राप मियो विरुद्ध च देतुद्वयुपनिपत्ति स विरुद्धव्यभिचारी) This idea of a विरुद्धान्यभिचारी is elightly different from the later Satpratipaksha in which a reason is counterbalanced by mother opposed to it which is of equal weight but which need not necessarily b homogeneous or तुस्तक्षण सञ्च पुराविशायम् etc But this like शन्यतरासिन्द 15 a fallaci

that depend upon the peculiar character of the person addresed

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. In the example given, ether is shown to be both eternal and non eternal, obviously it cannot be both, so that one of the two reasons given must be wrong, if however it is not possible for a person to detect the fault in either of the arguments, and if in his sep both arguments seem to be correct, then since one and the same ether cannot be eternal, and non eternal what he can say is that the regiments are fallacious as the reasons are counterbulanced. This will be an instance of বিশ্বেল্যাবিষ্(it osuch a person, but to others the first of these two arguments will be a correct argument while the second (ছাবিজ্বান্ত্র্যার) will be signification interact that proves the existence of other also proves its eternally.

उदाहरण—Thus is the third constituent of a syllogism, it consists of the statement of concomitance and a similar instance

P. 36 নৰ ব্লিপ্ৰ্যান—It is further twofold according as one states a positive concomitance or a negative one

An example before the time of the Buddhist logicien Dignāga served as a mere familiar case which was cited to help the understanding of the listener, as in पवतो बहिमान धुमनस्वात

riginists,

Dignäga however converted it into a universal proposition,
expressing the universal concomitance of the middle term
and the major term. Both Dignäga and Dharmakfrit have
treated the fallacies of the example, the latter giving time
varieties of the fallacies of the homogeneous example,
and as many of the heterogeneous example. Our author has
closely followed Dharmakfrit in this respect

closely followed Dharmakerti in this respect

মাথাবিকত —Void of conclusion, for an atom is eternal;
মাথাবিকত—void of reason, since an action is not corporeal
(মূল), ক্রমাধিকত—void of reason and conclusion,, since
ather is neither corporeal nor non eternal

P 37—आप्रविक्त and of substrate; e unreal अव्यक्तिस्थानम्—where an example is cated without first stating the Vyapu as in अनिश्च मन पुरत्यात परवत् this can be very well regarded as a निष्कृष्णान, the deficient (श्वाम्) विषयंत्रवात्वाति भागम्—the rule diready pointed out is that the reason should be first stated and then the conclusion (व्यापस्थ वर्ष पूर्व प्रवास्थन वर्ष पूर्व मानवान This is a fault of statement (व्यवस्था) whereas those previous to this are faults inherent in the things themselves Similarly of the heterogeneous example we have fallacies like साध्यानम्बान साधा-व्यवस्थ ( non-exclusive of the reason non-exclusive of the conclusion and 5) on counter-example ought to be exclusive both of the reason a d con lusion as in the stock example थो थो बढ़िसान् न अवित, स स धूमवान् वर्धन न अवित वर्षा हुद The counter-example हुद is neither projected of symbols not of fire

P 38-বিশ্বিল্যাল্য-ed-etc in the concentiance of the negation of reason and conclusion the rule is that negation of conclusion should be stated first as it becomes Vyapya (of less extent) and the negation of the reason next as it becomes Vyapaka আৰুলালয়ত্ৰৰণ আৰুলালয়ত্ৰণ আৰুলালয়ত্বণ আৰুলালয়ত্ৰণ আৰুলালয়ত্বণ আৰুল

सरेह्याच्या etc. Light more varieties of the fallacies of example are given by some four arising from doubt as regards the presence of the reason or conclusion or both in the example or as regard the real character of the example in the homog neous and for arising from doubt as regard the exclusion of reason from doubt as regards the real character of the example or as regards the real character of the example in the heterogeneous

বিবাইনবাস্থ্যবন্-This is the মাইনেয়াল for we do not know for certain whether this particular prince will be universal sovereign as at is not possible for us to foresee events of the ত্যান্য—Application is the establishment by means of comparison with the example of the presence in the subject of the reason which is known to be invariably concomitant

(with the conclusion) in the example

declare that the subject is আনিবিয়িত P. 40 ম ব্লিষ —This application is twofold the affirmative and the negative, a division which corresponds with the

division of the example as homogeneous and heterogeneous निमानन the conclusion, is the establishment of the proposition continuing a statement of the reason. The word बहेतुकत् is to be understood as अनुप्रमानहेतुक for in तस्मात् तथा the word सस्मात् refers to the Hetu and is equal to पक्षस्य माञ्ज्यापदेविशिक्ष्यात् !

न नेब्सू etc The author considers objections to the last premise (Aigamana) It will be seen that both Uppmaya and Aigamana are the repetition of the hetu and the Pritiph for the Uppmaya is no other than a particular application of the hetu while the conclusion (Aigamana) is the same as Pratiph. Hence the Minimsakas recognized three members Pritiph, Hetu, Udahirana while another school recognized their Udahirana and Uppmaya. The Vedfatins likewise recognize their Udahirana and Uppmaya. The Vedfatins likewise recognize three premises only but they are not particular as to whether the first three or the last three should be taken. The general opinion outside Ny Tua and Vaishesika inclines towards the acceptance of the three-membered Syllogism.

Syllogism

«The fact that commentator finely points out
since the process of inference is complete with the statement of the revson and the universal concomitance, the
restatement of the conclusion is with a view to show the

absence of a counter-conclusion in the subject. (सिद्धे मिन आरमो नियमार्थः इति न्यायात )

P 41 तथा बोक्तम् etc Ascertainment is the demonstration of a thesis by an examination of both sides. Our author has very ingeniously pressed into his service this Gautama aphorism In his view therefore the Upanaya, तथा चार्य तीना दियमंपित शब्द sets forth a reason that is favourable to the thesis ( शब्दोऽनित्व ), while the Nigamana तस्मान् ऑनिल राज्द sets forth the reason for the non acceptance of the counterthesis (शन्दी नित्य ) The first therefore is साधकप्रमाणीपन्यासार्थ the second बाधकप्रमाणीयन्त्रामार्थ

निगमनाभिधानं etc We have thus shown that a Nigamana serves the purpose of a counter argument, and thus is a ne cessary part of the syllogism Those, however, who reject Nigamana as a part of syllogism, and yet adduce a counter argument for the demonstration of a thesis are open to reproof by their opponents The occasion for reproof (निमह-स्थान ) is प्रातिशासन्यास , since their position is that Nigamana is superfluous and jet they make use of a counter argument which is the same as Vigamana in the demonstration of a those

निगमनार्यविश्रतिपत्ती erc Besides the proper occasion for 3 counter argument is when dissentient views are expressed in regard to the conclusion A conclusion is not completely established before the fifth premise the Nigamana; it will therefore be premature to state a counter argument disprov ing objections to the conclusion. When there is conflict of opinion in regard to the reason being present in the subject. we give arguments to show that the reason is present in the subject. Even so after the fifth premise has established a conclusion, all objections to the conclusion are removed by means of counter arguments

सोडयम्—This Syllogism is of the highest importance inasmuch as it serves to convince an opponent and helps discussions

बाहिमतिबाहिमो etc A controversy is one where a disputant and an opponent take different sides It is further divided into वितासम्बद्धा and विभिन्नासुक्या The first is a sen ous debate carried on by those who seek to establish truth by means of a thesis and a counter thesis The Inter is a passionate contest where triumph in argument is the aim

P 42 यत्र बीतरागी etc a controvers, where a dispassionate secker of truth holds debate with one of a like intention to establish truth by pointing out arguments in favour of his thesis (सायन) and others that vitiate the counterthesis (स्वयन) is called discussion (बाद)

तथा बीजम्—Discussion is the opposition of a thesis and a counter thesis, which either in demonstration or refurtion is based on means of proof and rules of logic which does not contravene the principles of the school (विद्वातीविरद्ध) and which is couched in the Syllogistic form

Here, for instance, is the thesis of a Naijāyaka affet affet

ciple of his school (the Nyaya School) that God is bodiless Lastly, the Syllogistic form of argument is to be used in carrying on such a controversy

Turka has two different senses the one is the later view that it represents the reductio ad absurdum process; so that in this sense it is pointed out that it is of use in reluting the counter thesis, in the Sutra therefore Pramana is connected with trust and Tarka with trusted so that it means that the the is is demonstrated by means of proof and the coun ter thesis is shown to be untenable by the reductio ad abour dum process. This interpretation however, is rather far fetched Tarka is as explained by the Bhashyakara a kind of hypothetical reasoning by means of which the real charac ter of an unknown thing is established out of various alter natives that the unknown thing offered. It is therefore said तको न प्रमाणान्तरम् । प्रमाणानामन्त्रप्राहकः तावज्ञानाय परिकल्प्यते । In this latter sense then both Pramana and Tarka are to be connected with साधन and उपालम Thus the demonstration and refutation are based upon means of knowledge (Pramana) and upon other favourable arguments (Tarka)

P. 43 বা মনিস্থানে বা etc In case of necessity, however for the search of truth discussion may be held without an opposing side in Thus in the discussions of a teacher and his disciple, the latter asks many questions to his teacher to know the truth. Here is therefore a discussion that is earned or without the opposition of a thesis and counter thissis

syn liftering etc opposed to the above is the passionate collect which leads to victory or defeat and in which the sole aim is either some gain honour or fame and not search by the first has in a dispassionate argument. The contest is usually between persons who seek triumphs in controvers) but sometimes a dispassionate seeker of truth (Vitarge) may enter the lists to oblige others and to safeguard truth.

from the attacks of such sophists. It is carried on by the disputant and the opponent in the presence of the president (Sabhāpati) and the judges (Prāshnikas). It is further divided into two classes the point of distinction being, whether or not there are both thesis and counter thesis. In the former case we have wrangling (\$\overline{\text{str}}\gamma\) in the latter caviling (\$\overline{\text{Rev}}\gamma\) in the state caviling (\$\overline{\text{Rev}}\gamma\) in the state caviling (\$\overline{\text{Rev}}\gamma\) in the state caviling (\$\overline{\text{Rev}}\overline{\text{Rev}}\gamma\) in the state of the s

सक्तेपापम etc Wrangling is the demonstration of one s theses and the refutation of a counter thesis by means of ambbles, futilities, and reproofs, and such other means previously stated as are in place in wrangling युगोफ्होपपन as explained by our commentator (vide page 44) means in wranging the demonstration or refutation is not based upon Praming and Tarka and hence they are अनुप्रम in the present case, while what is उपपत्र or proper is the opposition of thesis and counter thesis (पद्मपतिपद्मपरिप्रह) and the demonstration and refutation of the thesis and the counter thesis respectively. Whereas in a serious discussion (Vada) there are excluded all the means which appertum to sophistry such as quibbles futile objections and occasions for reproof, in Jalpa and in Vitanda one may make use of whatever logical or illogical weapon comes to hand. They are the stock m trade in these latter

P. 44 বিব্যয়—Cavil consists in mere attacks on the opposite side. The opponent here does not seek to establish his view, he merely attacks the thesis of the disputant. In লক্ however, there are both thesis and counter-thesis, each one of the disputant and opponent trying to establish his view and refute that of the other. Thus we have:---



अञ्चन is the opposition offered to a proposition by the assumption of an alternative meaning It is threefold, in respect of words, in respect of genus and in respect of the secondary use of words (or metaphor)

Of these agree consists in wilfully taking a term in a sense other than that intended by the speaker who has happened to use it ambiguously

P 45 বাহামনিগোঁৰ etc. If an opponent resorts to quibbling in this fashion, the occasion for reproof called হামনিগাৰ should be pointed out to him he is open to reproof either because he has not understood the intention of the speaker, or because he does not know what proper answer to give or because he does not know what proper answer to give (বাংবাপিয়ালান, etc.) and so resorts to quibbling in the last resort or because he wilfully misunderstands his opponent through mutual opposition (বিহারিগার).

समस्तोऽर्चाय etc quibbling in re-pect of a genus consists in asserting the impossibility of a thing which is possible, by connecting it with a wide genus. Some one exclaims "Here is a learned Brahmin knowing the four Vedas". The Nyā-yavādin, however, points out that that is nothing unusual with Brahmins, whereupon a quibbler says "No I it is not so, for kiere are the aird (बरस्तद्वीना ब्राह्मण) Brahmins who do not know them. The quibbler here assumes that the Nyā-yavādin has given व्यवस्थात as a reason (विद्या) of बर्जविद्यानिक्षण

and thus he points out that there is no invariable concominance of माह्मणल and चतुर्वेदाभिञ्चल for there are the nigra-who are Brahmins and yet are devoid of the knowledge of the four Vedas The Hetu therefore is Anukantika While therefore the Nyayavadin was speaking of a Brahmin in particular and of Brahmins in general the quibbler has understood him as speaking of the whole class of Brahmins. Thus he has connected the Brahmin with the whole class (ब्राज्यामाना) and thus shown the impossibility of the knowledge of the four Vedas in Brahmins by pointing out the Viri type as an exception to the rule. The sume occasion for reproof (अप्रतिचान) should be pointed out to him. For the point of the speaker was that it was no wonder that one especially a Brahmin should know the four Vedas. Inch nice crops in an excellent ince-field are not a matter for wonder.

P 46 उपचारम्योगे etc Quibbing in regard to a meta phor consists in denying the proper meaning of a word by taking it literally as when a person has said मा । क्यांचान्य the quibbler points out that it is the people (seated on those scaffoldings) that are crying loud and not the scaffoldings themselves as they are inanimate things. He is open to the same kind of reproof (रामियादी) for in ordinary usage is well as in learned discourses (Shastri) we find that words are used both ways in their primary sense and also in a secondary sense.

जाति—Gautama defines it as सायस्योगस्यान्या अव्यवस्थाने जाति । Futhity consists in offering objections founded on mere similarity or dissimilarity. According to Bhasarvajna it is the opposition offered by an opponent after the statement of the reason by the disputant with a view to put the disputant on a par with humself. As for instance after the disputant has stitled the grounds of his inference in the proposition धरदोऽनिस कुरबन्धात् प्रयम् । The opponent not seeing any weak point in the argument tries to raise futile objections by pointing out that if sound is not eternal like a pot even like a pot it must be corporeal and so on. Here the motive of the opponent is to make the position of the disputart equally weak. If you (the disputant) are unwilling to concede my (opponent's) point (size) first ) I can show that your position (size) first ) is equally weak.

নিমন্থান—an occasion for reproof is a statement that will lead to one s own defeat. In argumentation if a man makes a statement that is fatal to his position, here he him

self spoils his own case

P 47 बहुबधानयो etc There are in fact twenty four kinds of such futile objections which are enunciated in (गाँ सू ५ १) out of which Bhasarvajūa here considers only six teen kinds.

साभागविषान्त्राभागासुमहारे etc If against a conclusion based upon similar or dissimilar example one office a counter-conclusion based upon the same hind of example the opposition i called Balancing the similarity or dissimilarity. In the proposition new प्रविद्धा प्रवास्त्र प्रवास the opponent says that the conclusion (अविद्धान) was attited at by an argument that was based upon the similarity of size with text in point of इत्यस्त्र it is possible to come to an opposite conclusion (विद्धान) by an argument based upon the similarity of size and अवनात in point of size and size in the same proposition the conclusion (विद्धान) was attived at by an argument based upon the dissimilarity of size and size if it is possible to attive at an opposite conclusion (विद्धान dissimilarity of size and argument based upon the dissimilarity of size and size size argument based the size are size and the other is size and hence both are unlike each other size are size as known to be sifeet size.

ानिनामानिन etc. This however is no objection since

only such similarity or dissimilarity between the subject and example as exhibits a miversal connection between itself and the conclusion can be a reason in argument. In the proposition ঘৰত্বিকাল ক্ষুত্ৰনাৰ ঘ্ৰথৰ—it is not any point of similarity between the subject হাত and example up that can be the basis of any inference but the point of similarity which can lead to a conclusion is হ্বন্যক্র, because it is found to be universally associated with the conclusion (গবিবেব). In the stock example पूर्व विद्वार पूम्तवात महानाववत—our inference of fire on the mountain is based upon धूम which is common to subject (पद्वा and example (महानम्) and which we know to be universally connected with fire

P 48 साम्बद्धान्तवों etc Owing to varying attributes of subject and example or owing to both (subject and exam ple) standing in equal need of proof we get six varieties of futile objections—हरकपसम, अपकर्षसम, व्यवसम, अवर्ष्यसम विकल्पसम, साम्बसम

Here as pointed out by the commentator the Sutra has mentioned two grounds of such futile objections (i) प्रमित्रिक्ट (ii) उम्मसाम्बद्धन, of these प्रमित्रिक्ट is the ground of the first five varieties and उमस्यसम्बद्धन is the ground of the last kind

उत्कर्षसम—This is opposition based upon ascribing to the subject an undesirable attribute of the example white का क्षर्यक्रमस is excluding or denying a desirable attribute of the subject. Thus in proving the non-eternality of sound by its comparison with a jar in point of इराक्य, the objector says that since like a jar sound is अनित्य, so even like a jar it is सावयम II, however you do not admit that it is सावय मुंच then we too cannot admit that it is अनित्य. Here then he ascribes to the subject (sound) an attribute (अन्ययन) of the example which in fact does not belong to the subject

নিমন্ত্ৰাল—an occasion for reproof is a statement that will lead to one s own defeat. In argumentation if a man makes a statement that is fatal to his position here he him self spoils his own case.

P 47 बहुबसान्यों etc Then, are in fact twenty four bonds of such futile objections which are enunciated in (में मू ५ १) out of which Bhasarvajna here considers only six teen kinds.

साध्ययप्रमान्यानप्रसार etc. If against a conclu

sion based upon similar or dissimilar example one offers a counter-conclusion based upon the same kind of example the opposition is called Balancing the similarity or dis In the proposition शब्द अनिख कृतकरवान घटकर sımılarıty the opponent says that the conclusion (अनिस्त्व) १/३० । at by an argument that was based upon the s भारत with धट in point of इतकाल it is poss an opposite conclusion (निसंब) by an ar the similarity of शब्द and आवाश in the same proposition the concl at by an argument based a आकाश at is possible to ar ल) by an argument b घट for one is अमल and i unlike each other cince to which is unlike it must be few भविनाभाविन etc This however is

is বিব্ৰ m the হয়লো it is likewise বিব্ৰ in the Palsha (হাবলু) So that there is no necessity of any মন্ত্ৰমাল based upon ছবাৰুল The sampling comes in in this way when the proposition is stated হাবলীয়েলৈ সুনাৰবাৰে ব্যৱহা the opponent says that the হায়লাৰ যে is equally with the subject चार a चूमण or that the children has as yet to be proved. So the disputant states another proposition পৃথিচিলে সুনাৰবাৰ ব্যৱহা to prove the sufficient of যে, still the opponent points out that the হুলাল যুব is likewise a चूमण and so on, so that there will be no end to such a series of propositions.

In विकल्पसम the opponent points out that just as spite of the similarity of शहर and पर in point of इत्तरूस there is scope for difference between them as one is असूर्व and the other मूर्त even so spite of their similarity in point of इत्तरूस there is scope for difference between them in point of असिराया , one may be तिरूप and the other असिरा Thus since there is an alternation of other attributes (सूर्तृस्त in the one and असूर्तृस्त in the other) even so there is an alternation of these attributes as well—if पर is अस्तिस, त्रास्त may be तिरस्त

सान्यस differs very little from बण्यंसम If both are अनित्य because both are ज़रूनक, why cannot अनित्यन be साम्य in both cases? Why say that the given is सिंद्र and the सुत्र is साम्य? Regard both as साम्य : e that the character अनित्यन is to be proved in regard to both सृद्ध and ह्यानी If the disputant says प्रदेश अनित्य कृतकत्वास सुत्रन्ति the finilist points our पांचे अनित्य कृतकत्वास सुत्रन्ति the finilist points our पांचे अनित्य कृतकत्वास सुत्रन्ति on inference will thus be arrived at since the subject and example are made to interchange their character.

udwigners (it This, howers, is no opposition because there is a difference between the subject and example, although a conclusion is drawn from a certain equality of their characters. All these futile objections are based upon the false supposition of a complete equality of the subject and example.

tun characters there is indeed a great difference between them in other characters. Yet spite of variation of attributes of the mountain (पर्य) and kitchen (र्ट्यान्त) we find that it is possible to draw correct inference (of बहिम्स) from their equality in one particular character (श्रम्बल). If the futilist denies that any conclusion could be drawn from an equality in a particular character he will be contradicting general experience and will have put an end to all kind of inference.

P 50 प्राप्यप्रामिसमी—If the reason is co-present with the predi cat there is no difference between reason and predicate ow ng to their mutual presence of they are not co-present there will be no inference owing to this mutual absence. Thus the futilist asks---In the stock proposition पवली वहिमान् धूम क्यार do you regard that the reason smoke proves the conclu s on fire by being in contact with fire or by not being in ontact with fire? If the first why then regard fire as the साव्य and smoke as the साधन ? It can as well be said प्रती धर्म बान् बाहुमन्वात् since both बाह्न and धूम are co present on the mountain thus there will be obliteration of all distinction between reason and predicate If on the other hand it is said that the reason धूमबल is not co-present with the conclusion (बहिमन्त) then in such a case there will not be any inference at all just as there will be no fire if it is not in contact with lant

पदादिनियांति etc. This objection however is futile since we know that in a jar both effect and cause are co present and yet we have the effect (jat) and in oppression of persons by spells we know that the cause (spells) and the effect (पिडन) are not co-present and yet the effect (पिडन) takes place Thus it is clear that a thing is accomplished sometimes by the cau e being in contact with the effect or by its not

being in contact with effect. Thus whether the cause and effect are mutually present or absent, the characters of effect and cruse are peculiar to particular things, so that there will not be any obliteration of distinction between the and there as the futilist has shown, the character of the as the there is no fire and the character of the as the there is no fire and the character of the as the there is no fire and the character of the sound there is the there will be contradiction of all means of knowledge

সান্ত্ৰদন্ত কাৰ্যাশাৰৰ etc —If one opposes an argument by ponting out that the reason could not have been an attribute of the subject before its production the opposition is called अनुवासिय

P 51 Thus to the argument 'ছাল্টানিল ভুরকানার' 'the futilist's objection is that (জুনকান) the reason had not any connection with the subject (জুল্ফ) before the latter was produced, and therefore the latter (অন) before it was produced, was not a produce was eternal. The answer is that we are here dealing with greg only when it is produced and not before it is produced in fact a word does not at all exist before it is produced, so that to say that word is नित्र because it is not জুনক before it is produced is sumply absurd

ैवाल्यासिंद्रे etc —is opposition which is based on the rea on being shown to be impossible at all three times. This the futilist asks, if the reason precedes the predicate, how can you call it a reason in the absence of the predicate? If the reason comes subsequent to the predicate how can it which does not exist (when the conclusion is being proved) be the reason? (If it succeeds the predicate what could be the use of it if the predicate existed already?) If they exist simultaneously how will it be possible for us to determine which is the reason and which the predicate established by the reason since both are found together? Thus he has

shown the reason to be impossible at all the three times be cause it cannot be prior to, subsequent to or simultaneous with the predicate

न। हेतुत —This cannot be any objection because a predicate is always established by a reason

The objection was based on the ground that since Sadhya and Sādhana are relative, a Sādhya cannot be a Sādhya in the absence of the Sādhana, and a Sādhana cannot be a Sādhya in the absence of the Sādhya, similarly if both are present there will be no evidence to prove which is which, so that there is no such thing as a Sādhana or a Hetu. The answer however is that experience teaches us that a Sādhya whether it is a product or a thing that is knowably, is produced or known by means of a \$\frac{1}{2} \text{finate} whether the same of a \$\frac{1}{2} \text{finate} whether also produced or known by means of a \$\frac{1}{2} \text{finate} whether the same of \$\frac{1}{2} \text{finate} whet

সন্তাদিবিটা —If it is maintained that there is no such thing as a Sādhana or hetu, there will not be any activity on the part of people. In accomplishing one's purpose, one always looks to ways and means, if, however, there are no waysand means—all activity will at once stop

P 52 মনিউমানুস্পনি—Besides the objection that is based upon "the impossibility at all three times" ( ফুরুল্লনারিশ্রি ) is itself open to ক্লিন্সোরিশ্রি Thus the Siddhamin retorts "Well ir Sis your objection raised before the statement objected to or after it or simultaneously with it? If the objection is prior to the thing objected to it cannot be an objection, if the objection is subsequent to the thing objected how can that be a thing objected to in absence of the objection? If both are simultaneous, there is nothing to prove that the one is the objection and the other the thing objected to

स्वयन्तेन—Thus by your own argument you have shown the impossibility of the objection, and admitted the existence of the Hefu

अभिग्रमम —If the subject and example are regarded as non different in respect of the possession of a certain property on account of their possessing in common the property connoted by the reason, then all things are mutually non-different in respect of the possession of every quality on account of their having in common "existence"

pects is maintained, such a position is untenable since it is contradicted by actual facts or by Pratyakha II it is maintained that all things are non different in respect of non-eternality it will be opposed by inference and Verbal authority. If however, they are maintained as non-different in some particular like knowability such an argument will be futile since it will be proving what is already proved. The objection is based on the false assumption that if two

the objection is absent of the lake assumption that it will have a similar in some one particular they are similar in any other particular. But such an argument is fallacious We cannot maintain that all objects are non different in respect of any character whatsoever since clearly on empirical grounds we know objects to be different. If the aim of the opponent is to show that they are non-different in respect of non-eternality, we know from inference as also from Shrutt texts that there are things that are eternal and things that are non eternal. And if the opponent wants to prove that all objects are similar in some such character as knowability it is no opposition, since such an argument is acceptable to us as knowability has an extension equal to that of existence

ground that we know the character of the subject even without the aid of the reason. The futuits's argument is that the reason साववनन is hardly necessary to prove that a particular object is a product since it is not invariably present in all products and since even without it objects are known to be products, cognition is a product in which साववनन is not found since cognition is incorportal

P 53 उपस्करिय etc This, however, is no opposition since a reason like smoke is seen to be valid even though it is present in part of the Sapaksha Similarly in the present case the reason thraviar is present in a part of the Sapaksha and absent from a section of it like "cognition etc" But that does not mean that it is incapable of proving the required conclusion

ৰম্ম লাৰ্ছি etc II it to be asked how then are cognition and such like proved to be products? The answer is that their character (being a product) can be ascertained through other means as well. And the means of proving cognition to be a product is this—that in the absence of any causes for its non apprehension it is not apprehended either before or after its production.

Here therefore we could adduce different reasons to prove the same conclusion since it is not necessary that an effect will have one and one cause only

P 54 পর্যক্তিমান occurs where against an argument proving the non existence of a thing by its non perception, one offers an opposition aiming at proving the contrary by the non perception of the non perception

The opponent argues if the non perception of cognition both before and after its production proves its non-existence, then the non apprehension of this non apprehension prove its non-existence of its non-existence, so that it will follow from the preceding that there is the non-existence of the

Pari 2] Notes

a-existence of cognition s.e that cognition exists both fore and after its production, which conclusion will be fatal the view that cognition is a product (মুন্ট্ৰ) সম্প্ৰদান etc. The reasoning through non-apprehension is

t sound because non apprehension is merely the negation apprehension

niedlic giri etc Non-apprehension is the knowledge the negation of an object—this knowledge by its very ture has a positive character as every one well knows nee the non-apprehension of non-apprehension is moon-able. There are internal perceptions of such form "I know" "I do not know," "I have a doubt," etc. it ing that we can perceive the non-existence of knowledge its existence. Non-perception itself is preceptible—and such there is no non-perception of non-perception.

अविरायम—If one opposes an argument by attributing rivility to all non-eternal things on the ground that non-irrivility is eternal the opposition will be called अविरायम The dilemma is of this form—does non-eternality abide in and eternally or for a time only ——If the quality of non-irrivility abides in its substrate sound for ever, thus since a ality does not exist without its substrate, if follows that and is eternal, if on the other hand it is said that the ality of non-eternality does not reside for ever in sound, on the conclusion is obvious that when non-eternality does triside in sound—sound is eternal

P. 55 stiftment—etc. By accepting non-eternality to for ever present in sound you have admitted sound to be aws non-eternal. The eternal and the non-eternal are auaily incompatible; you are, therefore, precluded from ying that sound is eternal since you have admitted it to be rever non-eternal.

अनम्युपगमे-Your argument to prove the eternality of

sound was शब्दी नित्य अतित्यलस्य सर्वदा सञ्जावात. Now if you say that non-eternality is not for ever present in sound (अतित्यलस्य सर्वदा नास्त्रीत) then clearly enough the reason that you have advanced to prove the eternality of sound viz अनित्यलस्य सर्वदा सञ्जावात is one that is denied of the subject sound so that since the reason is unreal (असिद्ध) we cannot arrive at the conclusion that sound is eternal

अनुसुध etc.—The argument of the futilist was that since non-eternality is an attribute of sound and is itself eternal it follows that sound also must be eternal as the substrate of an eternal quality. From the eternality of the attribute he argues to the eternality of the substrate. But it is not right to reason this. For non-eternality is of the nature of negation (अन्या) so that its presence does not prove the presence of sound its substrate. As the commentator has well put it (भावानाई) पूर्ण निराम्बंध ने महोत संबंधानाई इति भाव ) a positive attribute does indeed require a substrate in which it resides but a negative one can remain with out a substrate.

एतेन etc. In this manner (by the exposition of a let types of such futile arguments) it is possible to refute all futile arguments like the following the notion of otherness (अन्यान) cannot be maintained since otherness itself is not different from an object (आसम अनन्यानात् आसम her stands for ब्रह्मस्था)

We have upto now dealt with various futile argument many of which were difemmas and a few trilemnas III shall consider one more difemma. The Jäthväld asks. Wha do you mean when you say that a vg is different from vg. Is this difference (sirregh distinct from a vg or identificant with it? If this operated is identical with vg then clear enough overage does not exist separately and the notion of difference between objects therefore cannot be maintained.

on the other hand it be said that अन्यान is distinct from a then it will mean that अन्यान is अन्यान from प्र. . e to we shall have to interpose an अन्यान between अन्यान and

Then again this new अन्यस्त will be अग्न from uz and is a new अन्यस्त is interposed between the first interposed area and uz and in this way there will be an ad infinition gress so that it is not possible to say that a uz is अग्न on a uz.

The dilemma is set forth in a slightly different manner by it commentator, for which vide page 55

निर्माणनसात्—Though according to varying need we apby theferent names to an object jet on that account it is to possible to deny the nature of in object. Thus the utilist starts with the query यदिव कारण उपयो तत प्रवास कारण उप् अवस्था का too show the be the alternatures in universal to the start in respect of itself (प्रयासन) sectionally कारण मा respect of a बढ़ or whether too say that a बढ़ is जाय in respect of a बढ़ or whether too say that a बढ़ is जाय in respect of a बढ़ or whether too say that a बढ़ is जाय in respect of a बढ़ or whether too say that a बढ़ is जाय in respect of a बढ़ or whether too say the say are बढ़ is अन्य or कारण jet its real nature, can next be demed that in respect of twill it will be always क्षान्य while in respect of a gat it will be always क्षान्य

P 56 HANNING—The Jans are too numerous to this trate, even the Source do not exhaust them, the twenty four varieties series as preciments only

frugratifit—These also an countless in number owing to numerous ways in which a conflict of opinion may arise or owing to numerous forms of ignorance

safficial — Spoiling the proposition occurs where one makes a damaging admission of the character of a counter example in one s subject

In the example given in the text the Vadin admits that

since sound is incorporeal like other, it is eternal like other thus by this admission of eternality which is an attitute of the counter-example in his subject (sound) he spoils his case, for he wants to prove that sound is non-eternal

P 57 प्रतिहान्त्रस् —"Slufting the proposition' arises when a proposition being opposed, one tries to remove the opposition by importing a new character to the subject of introducing a new character; in the proposition

When the argument सर्वमनित्य सखाल is opposed on the ground that no similar instance could be pointed out as the nature of all "precludes such a possibility, the Vadin tries to narrow down the sphere of the Paksha by introducing a new character in the proposition and he says that by "बी" he means विवासपर्यमित्रम् सवम् । c not anything and every thing whatsover, but every thing that is the subject of discussion. This virtually means that since his original proposition could not stand he had to present it in an attered form.

त्रस्ये इति—the words तर्षे in the Sutra mean प्रतिप्रानिवृत्तर्थे se for removing the objection on the analogy of the id on महाकार्यो भूम where the words महाकार्य mean अध्यक्तिवृत्त्वर्थं —smoke for files se smoke for keeping off files

अतिशासिक्षण Opposing the proposition occurs when a proposition and the reason urged are mutually opposed in the proposition 'a substance is different from a quality because they are not found separately the reason is directly opposed to the proposition. This however is not an example of the contrary reason (निरद्वेहचाआर) because in this cet the contradiction is known as soon as the proposition as directed on the second of the the contradiction of the metallic the contrary character of the Hetu is realised only when one has known the Vafapti.

P 58 प्रतिज्ञासम्यास—A Proposition being opposed, if one

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Pari 2

sition" हेलनारम्—A reason of a general character being opposed

if one attaches a special character to it, it will be called " shifting the reason."

P. 50 अर्थान्तर— ' The irrelevant " consists in setting aside the topic under discussion and introducing one which is not relevant

निर्मेक-' The meaningless is an argument which consists of a serial combination of letters Pages 50-60 परिपत्मातिवादि etc The unintelligible is an

argument which although repeated three times is understood neither by the audience nor by the opponent. An argument becomes unintelligible either because the disputant uses outof the way words or he enuncrates the argument too hurried ly, this serves him as a cleak to hide his ignorance and hence he deserves the reprimand of the audience अपार्थस्म-" The Incoherent is an argument which cen

veys no connected meaning on account of the words being used with ut any syntactical order अप्रात्तवाटम-"The inopportune is an argument the parts

of which are mentioned without due sequence शास्त्र-" The defective is an argument which lacks in

any one of it proper parts, while "the superfluous consists of more than one reason or example P. 61 प्रसूच्यम्-" Repetition is an argument in which

except in the case of reinculcation, the word or the meaning is reported again. Repetition is not a fault when it is done for the sake of reassertion or emphasis as in गाँगी बामदया सम्यक् प्रयुक्त समयेते सुधै Dindin I 6

पुनवेचनम्-The redundant occurs wher what is implied is again stated in words; as for instance, in an Anyayayyatireki Hetu, every body knows that it is possible to adduce both a similar or counter example and hence the mention of one does imply the mention of the other In discussions brevity and precision should be the rule. If one goes on multiplying examples or enters into irrelevant divagations there will be no end to the argument

P 62 Passace (Regg etc. Non repetition is an occasion for rebusing an opponent when he does not repeat the argument of the disputant although the latter his repeat ed it thrice within the knowledge of the audience. When a person wishes to refute an argument he must first restate it and then proceed with his criticism if however he begins his criticism immediately after the disputant has stated his view it is very difficult to know the drift of his attack since he has not stated the argument against which his poleme is directed.

अविनातायम् etc Ignorance is in occasion of rebuke which arises from the non understanding of a proposition.

क्यामध्यास्य etc Non ingenuity consists in one's accepting a challenge for disputation of an adversity and yet remaining silent when the disputation is begun

कार्यक्रमानान् etc Evasion arises if one stops an argument

under the pretext of a pressing business
P 63 Haigst — The admission of an opinion consists

in charging the opposite side with a defect and jet admitting that the same exists in one's side as well

पराज्ञयाञ्चोपक्षणम् Neglecting the consurable consists in not rebuking a person who deserves rebuke

P 64 निरम्बाज्यास्थास्यास्यास्थास्य —Reprimanding the non-censurable consists in reprimanding a person who does not deserve the reprimand

व्यक्तिदास्त Deviation from the tenet consists in a person's departing from an accepted tenet in the course of bis disputation The Mimamsakas do not admit the Godhead. Hence in argument a Mimāmsaka must not depart from this accepted tenet of his school—if he says that a sacrificial rite is gratifying to God who grants you your desire when so gratified—he is clearly open to rebuke on the ground of his deviation from the tenet of his school

P 65 हेलाभासा etc —The fallacies of reason also are occasions of rebuke, they have been already discussed

चुँतन- from this it should be inferred that words of foulabuse, or a slap in the face or playing upon musical instruments being of no use in disputations proper—lay a person open to the reproof of his opponent. In the नियमसभा both the parties to the dispute bind themselves that they would carry on the dispute in Sanskrit or in verse and so on अपदान्द or a grammatical error in such a case will be an unhappy mistake for either of the parties

## Third Parichheda

P 66 समयवलेन It is the means of indirect right apprehension, through the force of convention 祝祝 here means समयज्ञान or समयस्मरण It is held that each word has a significance which is the convention made by man or God that such and such a meaning should be understood from such and such a word (अस्मान्शब्दादयमधी बोद्धव्य इति) It is knowledge of this convention, or its remembrance which is the proximate cause of verbal knowledge. In inference it is the knowledge of invariable concomitance between the middle term and the major term which leads to inferential judgment, and this connection of middle term and major term is in the nature of things (स्वामाविक) and so cannot be altered by man But the relation between the convention of a word and object signified is not a natural and therefore unalterable relation it may happen that one word might signify altogether a different object if setting aside the old both a similar or counter example, and hence the mention of one does imply the mention of the other. In discussions brevity and precision should be the rule. If one goes on multiplying examples or enters into irrelevant divagations there will be no end to the argument

P 62 विज्ञातस्य परिपदा etc "Non repetition" is an oc casion for rebuking un opponent when he does not repeat the argument of the disputant although the latter has repeat ed it thrice within the knowledge of the audience When a person wishes to refute an argument he must first restate it and then proceed with his criticism, if however, he begins his criticism unmediately after the disputant has stated his view it is very difficult to know the drift of his attack since he has not stated the argument against which his polemic is directed.

अधिज्ञातार्यम् etc Ignorance is an occasion of rebule which arises from the non-understanding of a proposition

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P 63 unings:— The admission of an opinion' consists in charging the opposite side with a defect and yet admitting that the same exists in one s side as well

प्रमुचोत्रयोगहाणम् 'Neglecting the censurable' consists in

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It is two-fold—one where the thing signified is perceptible and the other where it is not so "advant" and is a sentence which signifies what is impreceptible while rapidly depth of fet is girll. Now the authority of sentences that signify what is perceptible is stablished by their power to incite men to action. As knowledge gained through perception is proved to be right by means of the very object perceived so the knowledge gained through verbal authorit is proved to be right by means of the things signified. For instance when a person says rapidly that of the things signified. For instance when a person says rapidly that of the things signified. For instance when a person that was written and the significant of the things of the things of the things of the person that was this addressed by him go-s to the river bank and finds first.

P 67 अह्छायीनाम् etc In the case of इष्टाये आगम the truth will be vouched for by facts as we find them But in the case of अद्यापागम as the sentences स्वगकामी यजेत etc we do not know whether the knowledge gained through such a sentence is correct or otherwise as it cannot be put to the test of experience In such cases where the truth of the sen tence cannot be vouched for by the testimony of facts the reliability of the person uttering the words is the proof of the correctness of the knowledge gained through his words Thus sentences like पुत्रकामी यनेत are known to be authoritative since it is found that a son is born to a person when he has performed the required sacrifice from this we know that the person who spoke those words is throughly reliable since he could prophesy things unseen Therefore in the absence of any reason to the contrary-all words spoken by him are inferred to be authoritative

Pages 68-69 The authority of word is thus known through inference. It cannot be argued that words are authoritative because they are eternal for in the first place there is no tille that because a thing is eternal it is authoritative. We know that the sense of hearing and the internal sense(the mind) are eternal and yet on that account we cannot say that the knowledge gained through these is correct and authoritative for they are known to produce incorrect knowledge and doubt Secondly it cannot be proved that words are eternal—by any of the means of proof. But there are many inferences to prove just the contrary is that words are non-eternals. Thus the inference ध्वापाल्या कियाला कार्यस्थान परियोगिय वाक्याला कारियालाक्यालय कार

सर्वर्षपंजिध etc If words are eternal they will be ever apprehended or never apprehended for if it is granted that words are perceptible by the auricular sense then words being eternal are pervasive and therefore will be ever in contract with the auricular sense they will thus be ever apprehended , if on the other hand it is said that they are imperceptible to sense organs like atoms then it will follow that they will never be apprehended. So that words will be apprehended eternally or will never be apprehended at all No reason can be pointed out as to why they should be apprehended only for a time signed-supprehended only for a time signed supprehended supprehended only for a time signed supprehended sup

No reason can be pointed out as to why they should be apprehended only for a time 
গদিংবিক্যামান্ত্ৰ etc. If it be argued that we do not apprehend words because the manifesting cause (গৃদিংবিক্তা) of words is absent that we reply is not true since such a manifesting cause is not mentioned. The Mimāmsaka misists that words are eternal, and to explain why words are only for a time apprehended he invents a manifesting cause of words. Thus just as an object though custing will not be known to us in druness but the same will be manifested to us in the presence of a manifesting cause such as light, even on the

same analogy, words though eternally existing are not apprehended by us in the absence of a manifesting cause. Hence the argument that words will be apprehended for ever or no apprehended at all falls to the ground. To this the Naivā yika replies that this will be true only if such a manifesting cause is concertable.

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P 70 बाबुसयीय etc If it is argued that contact with waves of wind is the manifesting cause of sounds even that we reply will not be right since in that case all sounds will be simultaneously perceived

भोन ताबन् etc. For in the perception of objects that are proximate in space and capable of being perceived by the same organ of sense perception, the ear being an organ of sense like the eve is not susceptible to certain fixed impressions only

If there are five or six objects before us which are capable bump perceived by the eye all these five or six objects will be revealed to the eve by a manifesting cause such as light and not that only one of these will be perceived fiven so there is no reason to say that when all sounds are present to the ear—why only one purificular sound be revealed by the manifesting cause (contact with wind) to the ear—P\_71 Tags T of the resounds are not susceptible to fixed.

impressions since they are simultaneously in contact with the organ of sense perception and are perceptible by the same organ of sense-perception. This virtually proves the same as the preceding inference. Since there is no reason to be leve that the manifesting cause will reveal only particular sounds to the ear it follows that all sounds will be simultaneously present to the ear

उत्पत्तिकोऽपि etc. If it be said that the same defect can be pointed out in the view which holds that sound is a product we reply that it is not true since as is shown in the familiar

Pari 31 cases of a lump of earth and a lump there is difference between a manifesting cause and a creative cause

The objector then asks since waves of wind (बाबु) are the cause of word, how is it that the waves of wind produce a particular sound, and not all sounds? The answer is that it is possible to produce a desired sound through waves of wind and not all sounds. A lump of earth is the material cause of a jar, so that it is possible to produce from it a particular par of desired size and volume but a lamp is the manifesting cause of a jur, so that it is not possible that the lamp will reveal only that particular jar and no other thing in the dark room. Even so when it is said that बायुसबींग is the कारक of sound, it is possible to make use of it for the production of a particular desired sound only But if वायसयोग is regarded as a manifesting cause of sounds (ब्युक्तक) then there is no reason to believe why it will reveal a particular sound and not all sounds

एबमेलानि etc It is probably under the influence of Tain logic that our author rejects comparison as a separate means of knowledge herein he differs from the normal Nyava view as expressed by the Sutrakara. The number of means of proof varies between one to ten in the different schools of thought At one end we find that the Charvakas reduce all means of proof to perception alone the Vaishesikas accept two, perception and inference Bhasarvajña the Jains Samkhya and Yoga accept three The Nyaya as represented by the Syncretist school adds comparison The Mimamsaka and the Vedanta view add presumption to the four of Nyava and save Prabhakara also non perception (Abhava) Tra dition (Aitih; a) and Inclusion (Sambhava) were regarded as valid by the Pauranikas who thus raised the number to eight. A ninth Gesture was added by the Tantrikas whila a tenth one climination (Parishesha) was also regarded as a separate means of proof by some Mimāmsā authorities

P 72 বস The author here considers three different views regarding the precise nature of analogy or comparison first of the Verdhanaiyayaka the second of the Miniamsaka is also of the Vedantin and the third of the Jaratnaiyayaka including Udyotakara. The word Upamana is used rather loosly meaning both analogy as an instrument of knowledge (Pramana) and the resulting Judgment is (Upamiti)

संवाणित गर्व —A person is told by a forester who is wor thy of credence that a Bos Gavaeus is like a cow Of entening a forest the person sees a strange animal and rem embering the words of the forester realizes its similarity to the cow. The knowledge of semblance is the result but this scarcely requires a separate means of proof as the words of the forester could gue the same knowledge hence if this were set up as a separate means of knowledge because it expresses a comparison then every sentence owing to the peculiar character of the judgment that it expresses will have to be regarded as a separate Pramana

अनेन सर्वाह etc The Mimamas view dispenses with the previous information as to the likeness of a row and a Bos Gavaeus. The judgment arrived at is. The row in my house is similar to the animal I now see. The distinction between the former and this latter view is obvious. In the former we have गोरीस्ट्रीएनाम्बर्गियम्बर पारस्यक्षानम् while in this we have गायानास्थितगोगियम्बर पारस्यक्षानम् while in this we have गायानास्थितगोगियम्बर पारस्यक्षानम् while or relatives of compan on are reversed. Now this is not per ception since the row is not presented to the sense at the time the judgment is formulated nor is this verbal testi mony for this involves only the perception of semblance nor is this inference or mere memory, as the mental process involved is different and as the semblance is not remembered.

नं। तस्य स्प्रतिसात् —This however is no other than remembrance for the perception of the cow ulso involves the perception of the resmblance to the unknown animal for the semblance is inherent in the cow. When therefore the cow is known the semblance also is known. The semblance is not produced in the cow when the Bos Gavaeus is seen and known but the already present semblance becomes more defined at the sight of the animal. If there were no sem blance in the cow then there would not have been the cognition of semblance of a Bos Gavaeus to a cow.

নিৰ্ভাকনৰ etc. When we perceived the cow we perceived her likeness but this knowledge of likeness is ownerous one of the correlatives of the likeness is unknown. Now আহেম is a relation between two objects there will therefore be no knowledge of semblance until actually both therefore be no knowledge of semblance until actually both are known. How can it be said that there was knowledge of similarity when one of the objects remains unknown? The answer is that the knowledge is विविद्यालय or abstract अञ्चल स्विद्यालय क्षेत्र के स्वर्धा के स्वर्धा के स्वर्ध के स्

P 73 নির্বিদ্ধবাদীখনানানু etc The author now considers an objection When we saw the cow we had knowledge of sem blance in the abstract When we go to the forest and see the strange animal we have determinate (ম্বিক্তব্যুক্ত) knowledge of the semblance since now both the correlatives are known to us Remembrance is the revival of an impression already received. The impression received was the impression of abstract similarity while the know the impression of abstract knowledge of actual similarity. This knowledge of actual similarity is thus altogether new

knowledge and not the revival of an old impression. This new knowledge is therefore, not स्मृति and will have to be looked upon as knowledge that is derived through analogs.

The answer is that spite of this difference it is no other than स्मृति since in other cases we know that from a निर्विकलपदानि we have a सनिक्षकस्पृति Thus when we visit a house we observe that there are some five or six persons in the house When we are asked by any one whether Devadatta was one of the company or no we remember that he was not When we visited the house we marked that some five or six were present and others absent. Here then the actual perception is that others were absent and not that this particular individual was absent. And yet we say that Devadatta was absent Is this new cognition or revival of an old one? Evidently this is revival of an already received impression Thus whereas we had the knowledge of absence in the abstract (निविकल्पकामापक्षान) and not of this individual or that yet the remembrance of it takes the form Devadatta was absent which is साविकल्पक अभावस्थाति (1 १ देवदत्त प्रातियोगिक-अभावस्मृति ।)

सहावश्चित्र —etc The third view of Udyotakara and all arkasamgraha according to which the resulting judgment is the assertion that the atumal perceived bears the name Bos Gavaeus

This view resembles the first in that this process of know ledge involves two factors the perception of the strange animal and the remembrance of the words of the forester But the difference is in regard to the resulting judgment which in the present view is the knowledge of the relation of name and object signified by the name between the word Gavaya and the animal Bos Gavaeus

But this according to our author is the result of the know

ledge imparted by the forester and therefore does not require a separate means of proof

तथा अभोत्तरानिभानान् etc For when a person is asked how he knows that the strange animal bears that name he replies that it is known to him through the words of the forester, he does not say that he knows it through analogy or through any other means of knowledge From this the conclusion is mevitable that the knowledge is derived through the words of the forester i e through verbal testimony

সাধ্য নাৰ্য etc Yet the cognition we have is of the form "This is called a Bos Gavaeus While the words of the forester were "The Bos Gavaeus is like a con so that the above cognition could not be derived through the words of that person and therefore we set up comparison as a separate means of knowledge.

एवं वर्त्स—To this the author's answer is this With reference to a particular animal we make the convention. This is a cow', now when we have the cognition of the form. "This bears the name cow." we will have to regard that this cognition is not derived through the knowledge of the original convention but through some other means of knowledge. Similarly when the name." cow." is given to another animal of the same species that will require another means of proof. since the original convention was made in reference to a different animal of that species. All this, however, is about? We know that although the ultimate cognition takes a different form from the original convention and through no other means. In each of the forest case the knowledge of the name of that animal is derived through the works of the forester.

P 74 तथा शब्दानिधानिऽपि etc Just as when a convention is made in regard to an animal there is an implicit understanding between the speaker and the hearer that the name applies to all animals of the same species even so in the present case there is the implication that an animal that resembles a cow bears that particular name

न न प्रयक्ति—If however an objection to this view is raised on the ground that there can be no connection of name and object signified by the name until the latter is actually perceived we reply that it is not necessary that this connection of name and object requires the perceptive knowledge of the object for we know that although Shakra is unperceived by us yet we know the connection between the name Shakra and the G id Shakra. Although therefore at the time the forestor told us that a Bos Gavaeus is like a cow, the Bos Gavaeus was unperceived by us yet we could connect the name Gavaya and the animal Bos Gavaeus.

find in what a hopeless quandary our author finds himself in his anxiety to reconcile the view of the Sutrakara to his own view. The ingenuity that our author shows simply amuses us and fails to produce any conviction In Gautama Sutra I 13 (प्रत्यक्षानुमानोपमानशब्दा प्रमाणानि) the Sutrakatra has stated in unequivocal terms that there are four distinct means of proof But our author maintains that Upamana is included under word even in the view of the Sturakara and that we have to seek some deeper motive of the Sutra kara in this separate mention or Upamana He argues from analogy We know that EZFR and ERIPHE are included under प्रमाण and निमहस्थान respectively and vet we find them separately mentioned a independent categories in the first Sutra Does it mean then that they are distinct from AHIT and निमहस्थान ? Obviously not They are mentioned sepa rately a ving to their importance Similarly Upamana is mentioned by Gautama with some special motives And it is this that it serves as an illustration to establish the validity of verbal authority

P 75 क्यम — The objector then asks II that were really the motive of the Sutrakara is it not natural to expect Gautama to make use of it in his answer to the potentic of the Buddhas against the validity of verbal authority? This point however is not answered by our author. But he considers a different objection (for the argument of the Buddha and the defence of Gautama vide commentary under part).

कोचिदाह etc Some say that verbal testimony is merely corroboratory of the knowledge that is derived through Perception and inference and in itself it is not infallible If however it is said that verbal testimony is of use where perception and inference fail that is impossible since know ledge through word pre supposes the knowledge of the con nection of a word as the name and the object as the thing signified by such a name which connection is hard to establish where the object itself is not known either through perception or inference For instance when we say fire the knowledge of fire is already gained by us through perception or inference (as in the case of the inference of fire on the mountain on observing smoke) and therefore the word fire does not con vey any new knowledge but simply corroborates what is previously known to us And secondly the word fire could signify to us a particular object because we know the of ject and we know the convention that a particular word signifes that object. But the word tre cannot convey any know ledge since no connection is known to us as the object itself is unperceived

नव पदा etc. If it be said that the convintion is known to its through the word such a statement is dilemmatic. Ordinarily the knowledge of an object is the cause of the convention on the word and the knowledge of this convention on a word is the cause of the knowledge of an object through that word. Here however both the knowledge of object and the knowledge of convention depend upon word which is absurd since it involves a mutual dependence. Thus in this case the knowledge of convention on a word depends upon the knowledge of the object through that word and the knowledge of object through word depends upon the knowledge of convention on the word s e a cause is the effect of its effect and an effect is the cause of its cause! (तथा है प्रश्च प्राथित अपनिष्या । स्वाप्त के विस्त प्रवाद प्रश्च प्राथित अपनिष्या । स्वाप्त के विस्त प्रवाद प्रश्च प्राथित अपनिष्या ।

ৰাশ্যমন্ত্ৰ—A sentence cannot establish the relation of name and object signified by such a name since it communicates the knowledge of the relation between the senses of words signifying known objects

P 76 বনিয়ে জ্বোর্থন—To refute this view the Sutrakara has enumerated separately Upanāna by way of an illustra two just as the relation of a name and thing signified by that name is established by a sentence expressing comparison through the semblance of the unknown object (Garayr) for a familiar object (the cow) even so in the case of objects that are beyond perception and inference it is possible to establish the relation of name and thing signified by such a name through some sign or other

A Gataya is unknown to us yet through the words of a rehable man who has pointed out to us that a Gataya is like a cow it is possible for us to fashion a Gataya it our imagination and thus establish the relation of name and thing signified by the name between Gataya and the imagined object, even so in the case of the word India it is possible for our imagination to shape a God through some sign or other (that he is thousand-eyed or that he is the leader of

the heavenly host) and thus establish the relation of name and thing signified by that name between the word 'Indra' and the god 'Indra' that our shaping fancy has for us created. It cannot, therefore, be said that it is hard to concave of objects that are beyond perception and inference, or that words are meaningless if they signify such objects

परिवा तु—As to the inquiry whether Upamāna is valid or otherwise, our view is that it is made to show that analogy is valid like presumption and that like it, it is included in the means of knowledge and is not distinct from them

In Gautama Sütra 2-1-42 (vide commentary) the view is expressed that Upamāna is not valid and immediately after, this view is shown to be incorrect. But this, our author, says, does not mean that the Sätrakāri regards Upamāna as distinct from other means of knowledge. Does not the Sütrakāra defend presumption as valid against objections? And yet he has distinctly stated that it is included under inference (ती. मू. सारा, स

সাক্ষাবাধ্য — But says the objector the Sutrakāra has expressed the view of some that Upamāna is included under inference and has refuted the view and shown that Upamāna is distinct from inference (vide commentary), this no doubt is true. The Sūtras object to the inclusion of Uprimāna under inference, but nowhere has the Sūtrakāra shown any objections to its inclusion under verbal testimony?

चतुर्गाभेपानम् —Why does then the Sutrakara refer to the Pramanas as four in number ? (in गाँ स् यात्रा त चार्यु etc.) that is because he wants to munitain that there are not five or more means of knowledge. For since as shown by us, there are strong reasons to regard Upamana as included under word, the Sūtrakāra could not have referred to the Pramānas as four with a view to show that they are not three!

P. 77 शिलानिभानम्—If that were true, why does not the Sutrakāra say that in his view there are only three Pramānas?

न । अस्य—But says our author that is the way with our Shirakāra—that in some places he has not taken care to state carefully his own view! Thus in the refutation of the idea of the whole by the alternatives of the whole and the part, the Sutrakāra has not carefully expressed his view

The reference here is to Gautama Sutra 4 2-7 ब्रम्भेकदेशावृत्ति स्वादवयवानामवयव्यभाव II The whole cannot exist since the parts cannot reside in it either as a whole or partially The Buddhist opponent asserts that it is not possible to main tain the reality and distinct character of a whole. Thus he asks does a part reside in the whole in its totality? or, Does it reside in the whole partially? A part does not occupy the whole in its totality because of the difference of their dimensions, and also because in that case it will lose all connection with other parts (If one part occupies the whole as a whole then there will be no space left for the other parts of a whole and hence there will be no mutual connection of parts ) Secondly, if a part occupies the whole only partially, that would mean that the whole itself has parts There will be therefore the further questions whether these parts of the whole are different from the Avay avas or identical with them? If the latter then it would mean that the Avayavas reside on themselves which is absured, if the former then there would be an ad infinitum regress, for it would be asked do these parts of the whole reside in the whole in its totality or only partiality? If the first there will be no mutual connection of parts; if the second then the whole again will have parts, and there will be the further alternative of the parts being identical with these latter parts or their being separate from these latter. In this way there would be Anavastha Both ways therefore the idea of a whole cannot be maintained. The unswer given is that a whole is something over and above its parts which stands to it not in a spatial relation but in a unique relation of inherence.

अर्थापनिएए—Presumption is regarded by the Mināmsakas as a separate means of knowledge. The nature of presmpton lies in the assumption of a fact to reconcile an apparent inconsistency between two equally certain facts in the stock instance पानि देवस्त दिवा न मुक्ते we find that there is a discrepancy between the fatness of the man and his abstaining from food by day so that since both are true the discrepancy between them must be an apparent one and is to be reconciled by the presumption that the man takes food by night (पीनत्यान्यपानुष्यवाचारि भागने कल्पन) The Nyaya on the other hand includes presumption in the purely negative inference but the Mināmsas Gould not accept this sew since it totally rejected the purely negative form of inference

अधिनामान etc. Hence the author says that presumption is included in inference since here a fact is assumed by reason of invariable concomitance.

वह सामान्यकारि etc To this the opponent would say that in those cases where this relation of invariable connection is not realized to be of a general character presumption will have to be employed as for instance, in the case of the totality of causes or in the case of an obstructing circumstance. The

the present instance and not the absence of a jar) we reply that that is not true \*\*\*unferent etc. for as in the case of colour so in the pre-

sent case there is nothing contradictory to the supposition that the activity of the sense can be extended to the perception of the absence as well When we perceive a jar we also perceive its colour, size, generality, etc. Thus the activity of sense is not exhausted in the perception of an object, but can be further extended to the perception of its attributes, even so in the present case the activity of sense gives us the knowledge of the particular spot of ground as also of the attribute of the spot, and Abhāva being an attribute of the spot of ground is thus known by sense The commentator has given a fine example to contradict the view that the activity of sense cannot be of use in the perception of Abhava When we formulate the judgment the flower has no smell " (विगेन्च क्रममम् ) obviously the activity of the sense of smell could not be directed to the perception of small as in fact there is ro smell, this is therefore plainly a case where the activity of sense is directed to the perception of Abhava and nothing else

संवभामावों etc. As already pointed out the follower of Kumārila would say that the absence of a jar could not be the object of direct perception for want of any connection between sense and the abhāvy of the jar

न। स्वयस्परस्य etc The Nyāja answer is, that the reason uiged viz the absence of any relation (संबंधानाव) is not ad missible to both the parties or technically it is उनवासिक

स्थापान does not contradict our very, foreen the Minnim sakas have accepted that संध्यापान does not prevent the control of स्प The school of Kumarila denies inherence, so that the different modes of contact are reduced in his school to simple conjunction (संदान) and identity with what

is in conjunction. The par is in contact with the eye and hence the knowledge of jar is derived through this connection, the colour of the jar, however is not in contract with the eye and yet its knowledge is derived through (agwainter) its identity with the jar that is in conjunction with the sense. Thus though there is absence of any relation between user and the eye, yet this does not prevent the knowledge of TREN through the sense. Even so though there is no relation between usering and the eye yet this is no reason why the knowledge of the former to derived through the latter.

स्वपन्ने वाज्य ut. Just as in the Minianisa time (स्वपन्न) the relation of capability is to be inferred from the direct perception of colour etc. even o in our view with two conceived of the relation of संपुष्णानियंक्य is already pointed out, since the Minianisals of this school rejected the die time of inherence, they could not point out what connection there was between a jar and its colour and therefore, they said that in the colour of jar the rest the capability of its being perceived by the eye just as therefore, they have set up this fettitions relation of quarted between Quarter and the eye even so there is no reason why the Nyāya view of a right structured in the colour of the colour

P 80 with the Hitts said that the relation of subject and predicate (or the quilifier and the quilified) is meannered able in the absence of either contact or inherence we reply that it is not true since this relation is established through the quilified dogmition. The oppoint it ask that since there is neither contact nor inherence between withing and tipe the relation of the qualified rath the qualified is monoticivable massiver; is that it is not necessary for this relation that the two objects between which it exists should be in contact or inherence, we have qualified reginitors of the form hings give

etc. and yet the person is not in contact with his kine or inherent in them

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জনিইছেসৰম্মান etc. Trultion is an assertion which has come from one to another without indication of the source from which it first originated, this however is to be included in Agama, so also gesture, since it conveys the intentions of a person through the force of conventions of dramaturgy and similar arts.

P 8: बहुँबुवन् etc. A Prameya is one the knowledge of which directly leads to emancipation without being of use for the acquisition of any other kind of knowledge. Thus it is distinguished from the Pramanas. for the knowledge of the Pramiss is much ury to right knowledge which leads to Moksha, they are therefore intermediary means of Moksha, while the knowledge of Prameja is directly instrumental it the attainment of that supreme end.

त्यन्तिमा —The commentator says that the twelve varieties of Prameya in the Gautuma Sutrus are reduced to a fourfold division is only in that way its knowledge leads to Moksha. The truth seems to be that in this and the following section our author shows a strong predilection for the Yoga and faith in the dectures of that school.

तत्र हेपम् etc What is to be shunned is pain not yet come since what has been is past and what is, is incapable of being avoided it is only pain not yet come that is to be shunned.

श्रांसम् etc The पद्धिपदा —the objects are divided into six kinds according as they become the objects of the पद screes, similarly cognition (बुद्धा) are also divided into six kinds corresponding to the six senses through which they are derived

l' 82 मुखं दु सात्रवहुन्त् etc Pleasure is pain by close control

with pain तस्य निवेतेकम्—The cause of this pain its specu-lafic cause is ignorance desire merit and demerit

सह सस्कारेण अविद्या includes सस्कार or impressions for as the commentator remarks we hear that though in the state of dissolution (prulaya) there is no fulse knowledge vet after wards a soul reverts to life again which is rooted in ignorance. the obvious explanation is therefore that though in pralava there is no false knowledge yet there are the impressions of false knowledge which become the source of life after pralay a P 83 आत्यतिकम्-The cessation of misery should be absolute so that the soul would not come at any time and in any way in contact with pain

P 84 तमिश्रमेविशिष्ट etc | The absolute self is the highest, possessed of all powers not subject to the limitations of Sum sara the omniscient Maheshwar the creator of the who'e

universe

त्रयाहि विवादा etc The subject under consideration (क्षिलाइक्सा-दिस्म) must have an intelligent agent because it was nought and his now come into existence like a piece of cloth 34-स्विधमस्कारणकम् or the second reading उपलब्धिमस्कर्त्वम् --means that the agent must be intelligent must have knowledge of the means. We are proving that God is the artificer, he

must know the proper instruments and material to be used P 85 सामान्यव्यासे etc -Bt the previous argun ent we have

proved in a general way that every product has an intelligent agent. The argument is perfectly faultless and as such there is no gunsaying it. Then by elimination and by the peculiar character of the work we prove the existence of a supreme ugent, as for instance through the peculiar character of a work such as painting we infer that there must be some agent who is far above the common

By the process of elimination we exclude the insensate, the ignorunt and the embodied from being such an artificier. hence the creator of the universe is one who is intelligent, omniscient and without bods. The commentator has met the usual objection that the syllogism does not prove the result a potter in addition to the knowledge of his material, his desir, and his action must have a body to bring should be result and so God too must have a body which is contrary to our observation. The commentator has given several arguments and has shown that the real point in question is not the men, possession of body but rather the knowledge of and the power to use instruments to bring about a result which an unembodied being does possess.

P 86 समारक etc The lower self is the enjager of the fruits of this trunscent life

सु स्तुत etc. It is to be infiltred on the necessity that cognition and such like (i i i pleasure pain, desire, aversion, obition) being products require a substrate, this the body cannot be nor the senses as we shall show, and therefore the soul is to be regarded as the seat of consciousness and such like qualities.

न चेंद्रित्याम् etc. The same organs cannot be the substrate, for in that case if a series organ le destroyed we shall not brave the recollection of the thing experienced by its aid, this is, however not true to feets—a bland man does recollect objects seen before he was struck bland.

strateging etc. I specience teaches us that an object perceived by one will not be remembered by another. If it be vaid that even though one sine-organ is muthated there are yet other sense organs and therefore remembrance of an object perceived by the muthated sense-organ is possible, we reply that this is contrary to expensione. The perception of an object and its remembrance must have the same subtrate. It is impossible that the eye perceives and the caror any other sense-organ remembers i P 6y সাব দ্ব In the same way—the fact of remembrance goes against the view that consciousness is a mere function of the body since the body is continually changing from in fancy to boyhood and from bo, hood to manhood If the body is the substratum of cognitions how on this supposition can a man remember in youth what he saw in his infancy, for his body is completely changed?

VAT—This also disproves the claim that an object known by a prior cognition is remembered by a subsequent cognition since they are related as cause and effect for even though they are so related they are yet distinct. Otherwise a son should know the experiences of his father or a disciple those of his Guru¹. The doctrine of the Buddhists is that there is nothing like soul (Naurātina) and that cognition is momentary and self cognizing. We have thus a fleeting series of such cognitions related one to the other as cause and effect hence the uniformity of our experience. This view however as shown above is contradicted by memory.

Strick Team etc The Buddhast points out that the qualities of the effect are derived from the qualities of the cause in the instance of the crimson colour of the cotton when a cotton seed is smeared in a crimson colour we find that the cotton from that seed also gets that colour even so since a prior cognition and a subsequent one are related to each other by causal sequence it is possible that experience gained in a prior cognition is transferred to a subsequent one and in this way there is nothing contrary in the supposition that a subsequent cognition remembers what is known by a prior cognition.

ৰ ধানসা etc This however is of no avail since the in stance does not prote your case nor series to confute the Nyaya standpoint

अन्यश्वभावात् etc There is neither positive nor negative con

comitance nor have you shown fallacies like asiddha in the Nyava argument. Here by his usual logical subtlety our author exposes the weakness of the Buddhist argument प्र हाबानभूतं उत्तरहानं स्मरति । कार्यकारणभावापनत्वात् । कार्पासे रक्ततावदिति । In this argument the instance that is given is quite beside the marksince the Anvayavyapti यत यत्र कार्यकारणमाव तत्र तत्र स्मरण ! is not illustrated by such an instance for obviously memorithe sadhya in the argument cannot belong to the redness of cotton and thus this is a साप्यादिकल उदाहरणामास Besides both kinds of vyapti cannot be shown to be valid there is no invariable connection between a causal sequence (बार्यकारण भाव) and memory or between their negations Similarly the Nyaya position पूर्वसुद्धपन्नभृतायमसस्वाद्धने स्मरति । अनुभवितुरन्य ह्वान | is not shown to be untenable by means of this fami har instance For the reason अनुस्वितान्यत्व is not shown to be unreal or to be fallacious in any way

P 88 ज ज जागीवाडींप etc. For can the redness of the seed be transferred to its fruit as it cannot be transferred to any other tree on the theory of absolute destruction. According to the Buddhist view all objects last for but one moment and are immediately destroyed—the destruction being absolute. When therefore the cotton-seed grew to a cotton tree the seed was absolutely destroyed and along with its redness so that the cotton fruit cannot be red. Freit, the law of causality cannot be held since on the theory of absolute destruction a cause is completely destroyed and then only does an effect come into existence, how therefore can there be causal continuity between objects which are in no way related to each other?

पुतेने etc Thus the doctrine of momentarines, cannot be held The commentator marks that the word पुतेन refers to the argument of the Buddhists बन सन् सन् स्रीवन etc which on grounds of reasoning is shown to be fallactors.

lor in सर्व द कि सत्वात । यत् सत् तत् द्राणिक यथा अलगर — If the subject of the proposition then clearly enough the reason tage is void or Anavidhysatia. If by वर्षम् is meant विवादाध्यासित सत्तम् then since a cloud is seen to list for two moments or more the instruce of a cloud is void of the conclusion. (हाध्याविक्स)

সংবদিয়া etc Secondly this doctrine is contradicted by perception also as when a crystal is recognized as the same that one had seen formerly. The recognizing of the crystal bead as being the same crystal bead will not be possible on the supposition of its momentariness.

Pages 88 ও সুৰ্বাদাৰ্শ্বিপুৰ etc If it be argued that this

rages so so suppressed that this constitution of a lamp fame as being the same lamp flame we reply that oue it chungh the recognition of a lamp flame is erroneous yet that does not prove that the recognition of a crystal bead also is erroneous, for then it would mean that when any on, perception is shown to be erroneous all other perceptions are erroneous which is absurd

A lamp flame is changing every moment since is the

A lamp flume is changing every moment since is the Natyayika points out the cause of the lamp flame the wick and oil is every moment changing. Thus the recognition that the same lamp is burning for an hour or so is clearly erroneous. But to argue that because one recognition is shown to be erroneous therefore any other recognition is erroneous is not reasonable.

straggardit—Besides recognition itself is impossible on your theory since similarity being momentary the very cruse of error is winting. You prove that the recognition of the crystal is erroneous like, the recognition of a lump. But how can you talk of an erroneous recognition? All recognitions rest upon the likeness of two objects but since bleeness, itself is momentary how is it possible for you to say that one 'ob-

ject is like another. Thus even in the instance of a lampflame you cannot talk of an erroneous recognition since the very root of this error (likeness) is non-existent, save at the risk of deviation from the tenet of your school (我特殊 特定的報告)

जातमात्रे बन्मतरा etc According to Nyaya the fact of instinct confirms the belief in a past birth how untaught can a new born child know sucking or joy or pain or fear or crying ex cept on the supposition that these are reminiscences of a previous birth and indicate that the child remembers experiences of its past? The self therefore is eternal the body of man is the fruit of previous merit or demorit and this makes neces are a scries of embodiments of the self, for since it is inconcernable that either the body or the merit and demerit are uncrused we have to grant that here is an endless chain of cause and effect as in the series of seed and shoot (बीभाइक्रान्याय) The soul therefore is compelled to transmigrate but is one and eternal through all this flux of birth and rebirth. In finct proces that though the body is destroyed yet experiences leave their impressions on the self as impulses and potentialities of our nature

NAMEMORA CE. The all pervading character of the self is estable had on these grounds ment and other qualities like gravity require conjunction with their substrate before they could be the spring of action in wind and such other objects and seconds the login that is possessed of the eight Siddhis anima etc is known to occupy counties bodies at one time which is inconceivable except on the all pervasive character of the self.

The gravity of a fruit acts upon a layer of dust on the fruit because the layer is in contact with the fruit even 90 a pleasant breze of wind cannot be caused by the ment of a person except on the assumption that the self of the person

and wind are in contact. According to Nyāya every object which is the source, of pain or pleasure to a person becomes so by the ment or dement that inheres in his self. How can these ment and dement which dwell in the self as its attributes act upon an extraneous object? The gravity of afruit acts upon the fruit and not on any other object if however another object like the layer of dust is in contact with the fruit, then the gravity of the fruit will act upon the layer of dust also Similarly, the ment and the dement of the self can act upon extraneous opects if the self is in contact with all resulty and hence persasive.

P 90 स चोपासनविधि etc The author lays stress upon the recognised kinds of Yogic practices which destroy pain and actions and lead to Samadhi

P or বাহাৰ্য etc Yoga (the prictical part of concentration) is self-mortification self-recitation and abstract meditation on the Lord

हेशान etc The words of the Sutra are disturbed here dehberately to suit the context It is for the purpose of ex

tenuating prus and for the attainment of concentration ব্যালায় etc —Tapas is the power to bear pain of all kind that helps in purging away infaturation and desire and such other exils pain of all kinds i e the আধিমানিক সাধিমীক

other evis pain of an kinds? है the आवशानक आवश्यक and the आध्यात्मिक P 92 समासत – In brief according to Yoga Sutra (23) there are two kinds of afflictions but our author gives only

then, are tive kinds of afflictions but our author gives only three kinds and includes the other two in the three that he has given hence threat wide commentary for details and artifact ride commentary for details.

सम् यानियम etc The following eight up the aids to Yoga restraint religious observances postures suppression of breath abstraction attention contemplation and meditation

P 93 तत्र देवकालावस्या Restraints are those like harmlessness,

continence, non-stealing which lead to the purification and enlightenment of a person and which have no regard to time or place or condition

देशकालगरम etc Religious observances are peculiar acts that lead to righteousness and have regard to time and place and circumstance, like going round (a deity) the tailight prayers and holy mutterings Our author differs from the author of the Yoga Sutra for which vide com nentary

आगायाम etc —Restraint of the breath is the cutting short of of breath and consists of expiration inspiration and telephone

P 94 RENERT—Abstraction consists in withdrawing the mind from all objects that hinder concentration

when Fixing the said on a place is attention. On a place is at the circle of the navel or on the  $o_{cb}$  of the Sun etc.

আনম্—Contemplation consists of the concentration of the undorstanding on the object of contemplation in that place

समाधि —The same is concentration in which there is knowledge of the bare existence of the object of contemplation without consciousness of its real nature — There is know ledge of the object but without distinction of subject and object

P 95 আনীদেশ—Our author does not seem to be eaths field with the definition in the Yoga-sutras and gives i thifferent one of his own

एमतानि—These aids to Yoga should be practised with grout perseverance and with supreme devotion to Maheshwara and with an attitude of complete dispassion induced by the thought that the Brahmaloka and other higher worlds are fraught with various miseries

क पुनरय मोद्दे etc. Some describe that it is the absolute condition of the self like the absolute condition of other in dissolu tion when all the specific qualities of the self are destroyed. The self has mine specific qualities viz. cognition, pleasure, pain, desire, aversion, volution, ment, dement, impression (Samskära); these are lost to the soul in that state of release.

P. 96 মুব্যু-মানা: etc. Pleasure and pain being invariably associated, it is not possible to distinguish the one from the other, and abandon (the latter)

न व खुजापों etc nor do intelligent persons endeavour to secure, pleasure and pleasure alone, for experience shows that efforts are directed for the removal of pain such as that caused by a thorn. The author is considering the Vaiseshika were of Mossha; to the objection that if final release is the state when the self loses its specific attributes all, without exception, then it is a state that no body will desire, the Vaiseshika answer is that it is wrong to suppose that men desire happiness and happiness alone, men are seen striving to remove pain of all kind

मोहापाद्या etc.—No reasonable person will strive for such an end which is a state of unconsciousness as in a swoon. This is the author's view. If Moksha is a state of the self in which there is no consciousness and no joy—then no thinking person will himself seek such a consummation.

रुख सनि—Nor is the example to the point, as even the removal of pain caused by a thorn is for the enjoyment of pleasure since in the presence of pain no pleasure is possible. क्रत etc. The author supports his view that final release is

a state of eternal pleasurable consciousness by crung Agama.

P. 07 BEZZ etc If the opponent says that in the above

P. Of gleans the words yet and stored are to be taken in a secondary sense to mean growing, that we contend is not right since the literal sense of the words cannot be shown to be incompatible. In the stock instance officialities, we not hat wife; cannot be taken in its literal sense and hence we

resort to Upachāra having in view the irascible temper of the person. Thus when the literal sense of words is shown to be unsuitable we construe them in a secondary sense not otherwise.

सुवायेनद्वी etc The opponent puts a dilemma. pleasure and its consciousness are the attributes of self in that state of release, are these attributes eternal or non-eternal if the latter then when they cease to be a Mukta will come back to mundame existence and therefore Nukti uself will be non-eternal in character, if the former, then since they are ter nal they are present in an unliberated self as in the liberated one and there will thus be scarcely any difference between the state of release and the state of bondre to life

चक्रांटमों etc. The answer is that pleusure and its comcoursness are eternal in character but in Sunstra there arpresent dement and pain that obstruct the relation of subject and object (विषयविषयिमान) between consciousness and pla sure in the same way in which a wall obstructs that same to lation between the eye and the jar

Just as the knowledge of a jar becomes impossible even though the jar and the eye are evisting when they are in though the jar and the eye are evisting when they are in terposed by a wall so that connection between them is severed even so though consciousness (the subject) and pleasure (the object) are eternal yet the requisite connection between them is sewered by dement and pain etc. and hence there is no consciousness of pleasure in Samsāra. The word Vishaya, Vishavi are loosedy used by our author—thus in the Dristanta the Vishaya is the jar and the Vishaya is the eye (the instrument of knowledge) while in the case of pleasure and its consciousness, the former is the Vishaya and the latter (i e consciousness for knowledge itself) is the Vishaya. The point is that in Samsfarta the Vishaya pleasure and the Vishaya consciousness are not related and therefore there is no consciousness of pleasure.

संबंधस्य etc The objector further ruses the question the relation of subject and object between Samvedana and Sukha is on your own statement a relation that comes into existence in final liberation and it is this relation that makes all the difference between Samsara and Moksha But since this relation is a product (ছবন) it is natural to suppose that it may have an end some time or other so that when this re lation of subject and object between Samvedana and Sukha is lost there will be an end of the state of release and the soul will again revert to this life of troubled strivings

न । प्रथमन etc The answer is that admittedly this rela tion is a product but it is a relation which once produced endures eternally. There is no universal law that every product has an end we know that AMMING is a product and yet it is never destroyed when once produced. So that the reason कतकत्व is a discrepant reason

प्रावस is described as सादिरनन्त प्रध्वसाभाव -that is non existence that has a beginning but no end. When a par is broken to pieces this posterior non existence of the par comes into existence and this state of posterior non existence (304) सामान) of the jar has no end Even so the relation of sub ject and object between Sams edana and Sukha has no doubt a beginning in Moksha but has no end

वस्ताने सति etc The Vaiseshika persists in contending that the relation of subject and object being a product will perish This relation is positive and therefore though sweet could be pointed out as an exception to the rule यत्र यत्र मृतकार count be pointed out as an exception to the tark सूत्र यत्र श्रुतंत्र ल तत्र तत्र विनाशिचम् yet when the tule is modified as under यत्र यत्र बस्तुत्व सांति ष्ट्रतंत्रकलं सत्र तत्र विनाशित्मम् when no exception can be pointed out that invalidates the above rule The विषयविधाव between pleasure and consciousness of it. is a Vastu and comes under the above rule hence it is noneternal

P 98 ৰ মুখ্যাবিশ্ব etc. The answer is that can hardly be, since this relation (বিশ্বনিবাৰ্থ) rideral does not fall under the six positive categories. The answer is most ingenious and rests upon a technical sublicty. Our author wants to show that the relation of pleasure and its consciousness as—Vishaya and Vishaya is an eternal relation so that when once produced it abides eternally in the soul and precludes the possibility of the Soul's again reverting to Samsara. Admittedly the rule that every positive product is penshable holds good under all circumstances. But what grounds have you to say that this relation is positive in character? It is not a Vastu For it is not included in the first six categories substance quality activity generality particularity and inherence are relation of subject and

object comes under the first six categories, then such a supposition will render impossible any relation between inherence and such is a non-existence) and their knowledge. It is an accupted doctrine of the Syncretist school that all things in th world fall under seven categories the six positive and one negative. The former already mentioned are arranged on the principle of Adhara and Adheya thus the first Drayja can become the substrate of all the remaining categories. the second quality is found residing only in Dravya and not on itself or on any of the succeeding categories, is rularly the third Activity is found in Dravya and not residing on itself or any of the succeeding a Generality resides in the first three categories and not on itself or on the succeeding categories particularity resides in Dravya (in the atoms and the other five eternal substances) and not on Samaraya which follows it and Samarava is found in the preceding five extegories and never tresides on itself. The rule to be deduced from this is that a category resides on one or more of those categories which are previous to it in the enumeration

and never on the succeeding one and also excepting Dravya never resides on quality a Generality on Generality or Samavāya on Samavāya etc Now we know tifat all these categories are knowable that is

they become the Vishaya of knowledge (पर्मेवम the Vishaya). Thus the Vishaya Vishaya relation is a relation which resides on all the six categories. It therefore cannot be Dravya which does not resides in any of the succeeding categories whereas this relation resides on all six nor can this relation be Gima or Karma or Samavaya or Viskala for the same reason that all these categories reside on one or more of those that precede and not on those that follow. Nor can this be Samavaya because if it fell under Samavaya then in that case it would not reside on it but we know that the Vishaya Vishayi relation resides on Samavaya is since Samavaya tield becomes the Vishaya of the Vishaya knowledge. Thus this relation does not fall under the six positive categories and hence it is not a Vastiu or Bhaya.

জাহাবি etc The opponent now shifts the point of object on in object becomes the cause of the act (the act of know mg) through ment and dement and the knowledge thus produced becomes the subject (t isshay)
The opponent here shows that the relation of subject and

The opponent here shows that the relation of subject and object depends upon Adrista and therefore is a relation which will last only so long as Adrista exists, and will perish when the latter perishes. Adrista is the unseen principle comprising merit and dement which mould man's destiny final release (Molshy) lies in the separation of the self and the body without entering unother body in the absence of merit and dement which would produce a subsequent embodiment. In Molsha therefore merit and dement cease to be, and consequently also this relation of subject and object so that where will be no con courses of pleasure in the state.

release but only absolute reseation of pain (द खब्दानात्र

मोक्ष इति).

न देशकानस्य etc. If that is the case then the knowledge possessed by God, which is eternal, will have no relation with objects If an object becomes the Vishaya of know ledge through Adrista then since God has no Adrista it will not be possible that any object will have connection with the knowledge possessed by God, so that God will not have knowledge of objects and God will not be omniscient which is clearly absurd. तस्माकतस्त्रे etc From all this it is clear that spite of its being a product, this permanent relation of pleasure and its consciousness is, for want of any cause of its destruction, an eternal relation. Hence Moksha is the absolute cessation

of pain characterised by the eternal consciousness of pleasure